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CANONS OF ORISSAN ARCHITECTURE





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ORISSAN ARCHITECTURE

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NIRMAL KUMAR BOSE



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INTRODUCTION

Indian architecture has been studied from various points of view by students of Indian history. The studies of Fergusson, Prasannakumar Acharya, Manomohan Ganguli and Havell may be taken as representative of the four methods of approach which are generally followed in this connection.

Fergusson and others after him, like Cousens or Rakhaldas Banerji, depended principally in their researches on personal field-observations. Almost all that we know at present regarding Indian architecture has been learnt through this process; still, the method itself has suffered from an important limitation in the past. The workers from the west, as well as their Indian disciples, were trained in the schools of Europe, and as they were not in touch with Indian craftsmen, they lost the means of gaining an insight into the traditional point of view in regard to architecture. They did not know how buildings and femples were classified by the builders themselves, what distinctions were drawn between different varieties of temples, which were considered the finer points in building-technique and so forth. In other words, what was essential and what secondary according to the local science of architecture was not known to any one. This is the reason why, some historical reconstructions of the Fergusson given the place of have primary matters importance to matters of secondary value. Such a shortcoming was however inevitable, in view of the

fact that Indian scholars generally followed the tracks of the western pioneers, instead of trying to restore the original science of Indian architecture, which they might more profitably have undertaken.

Recently, a number of Sanskritists like Ganapati Sastri and Prasannakumar Acharva, have been led into an examination of the canons of Indian architecture, the existence of which had been known for a long time past. They have succeeded in restoring the text of about a dozen books, but their labours have not yet yielded the results which were expected them. The fact is that the master-builders of ancient transmitted most of their technical knowledge to pupils by word of mouth. So they never considered it worth while to keep in writing such the methods of polishing or dressing stones or the means of transporting them to great heights and so on. These were left to the practical training which every architect was expected to undergo under the guidance of his preceptor. The craftsmen (silpins) therefore only recorded such information as they were likely to forget; such as the points of difference between various types of temples, details regarding their ornamentation, the relation between different parts of the body of a temple and so forth. But these details were kept in a sort of cryptic form. At one place, the numeral 5 or 7 might appear beside a term. This may stand for 5 units of measurement or it may mean 5 times the length of some other object; only the experienced craftsman was expected to know what it really stood for. The canonical books of the silpins

are therefore of the nature of mnemonic notes and are consequently unintelligible to one not belonging to the caste of silpins. This has been the reason why, in spite of the labours of the scholars, our knowledge of Indian architectural science has not advanced as far as might have been expected.

The third approach to architectural study in India was initiated in the year 1835 by Ram Raz in an essay entitled "Architecture of the Hindus." Ram Raz read the Sanskrit text of certain silvasastras with the aid of local craftsmen and employed the knowledge so gained in analysing architectural forms extant in the Deccan. A combination was thus effected between the craftsman's traditional knowledge, field-work and Sanskrit learning, and the results yielded were correspondingly of a very In the year 1912, an engineer valuable character. named Manomohan Ganguli, who was also a Sanskritist and a wide traveller applied the same method to an analysis of Orissan architecture.* Ganguli had secured an Oriya manuscript on architecture, but having no parallel reading in his possession, he had failed to make proper use of it. He therefore analysed the forms with the help of local craftsmen and also applied his knowledge of western architecture to the task. In this manner he succeeded in restoring a large part of the traditional knowledge of ancient Orissa.

The present book may be taken as a continuation of the work which Ganguli thus began in Orissa. Several readings of the Orissan canons of architecture have been secured and studied with the help of local

^{*} Manomohan Ganguli: Orissa and her Remains, Calcutta, 1912,

craftsmen. This has been supplemented by field-work done in different parts of Orissa and the neighbouring provinces. A workable restoration of the science of architecture in Orissa has thus been secured. When similar restorations are available for other provinces in India and the existing examples of architecture studied in their light, it will be possible to reconstruct the history of Indian architecture with some degree of certainty.

The above three methods do not however exhaust the approaches to the study of architecture. Forms are employed by the artist to express certain thoughts, and the student of architecture may either be interested in the history of the forms or in that of the ideas which they are meant to convey. In one case he is like a student of grammar, while in the other, he is like a student of literature. Havell, unlike Fergusson, was chiefly interested in the latter aspect of Indian architecture. To him, architectural history became a means of investigating into the history of Indian thought and civilisation. But the profound penetration necessary for this task is not only rare, but the results are also not capable of scientific verification. We shall therefore have to be content with a scientific study of the outer forms alone and rest satisfied with the light which it may throw upon the development of Indian history.

A word has to be said regarding the nature of the mss. used in connection with the present work. Altogether seven mss. have been examined so far, most of them having been collected from the district of Puri. Only one of the mss. comes from the village of Lalitgiri in Cuttack district. Five of the mss. are different recensions of a

treatise on architecture named Bhubanapradipa, the rest being copies of a different book dealing with the erection of thatched huts. The name of the latter book is merely given as silpi-pothi or silpa-sāstra which means "The Book on the Arts." Certain general matters regarding the selection of building-sites, the classification of soils etc. are common to both the treatise; both have therefore been used in writing the first part of the present book. The second part of the book dealing with the architecture of temples has been based on the five recensions of the Bhubanapradipa referred to above.

The mss. are written on palm-leaf with an iron style. The type and language are not archaic but appear to be quite modern in character. In fact, the Lalitgiri ms. and that belonging to Nilkantha Maharana are actually known to have been written within the last thirty or forty years. No evidence regarding the age of the other mss. is forthcoming, but it is certain that the tradition recorded in them has been handed down from very ancient times.

The mss. have been referred to in the present book by means of $n\bar{a}gari$ letters as follows:

- (事) Ms. belonging to Rama Maharana, Puri. Bhubana-pradipa. 96 leaves or 192 pages.
- (a) Ms. belonging to Babaji Maharana, Puri. Bhubana-prayesha or Pradipa. 108 leaves.
- (1) Ms. belonging to Nilkantha Maharana, village Bantuli, Dist. Puri. Silpi pothi.
- (a) A printed book entitled Silpasāstra in Oriya, published from Cuttack by Sj. Mohan Sahu in 1923 (4th edition). The book is purported to have been written by Bauri Maharana.

- (8) Ms. belonging to Surya Maharana of Lalitgiri, Dist. Cuttack. (Bhubanapradipa)
- (ব) Ms. belonging to Bairagi Maharana of Bhubaneswar, Dist. Puri. (Bhubanapradipa). 146 leaves.
- (3) Ms. belonging to Dharma Maharana, Puri. (Bhubanapradipa) 124 leaves.
 - (ज) Ms. belonging to Damodar Maharana, Bhubaneswar.

Khadi-Sangha, Bolpur, 26th January, 1931

NIRMAL KUMAR BOSE

I. The Book of Architecture and its Author.

Regarding the name of the MS., we find the following passages:

- (क) इति नैमिषारण्ये भुवनप्रदीपे विसिक्तमा मुनिसंवादे प्रसाद्द्रक्षण (पृ: ४०)
- (ख) इति नडिमसारण्ये भुवनप्रवेसे विस्वकर्मा मुनिसंवादे (पृः १) प्रसाद घटणा पोथि घटणा प्रदीप ं (पृः ८१)
- (च) श्री विघ्नेस्वराय नमः । : । इती नडिमसा आरण्ये ।। भुवनप्रदिपे । विस्व-क्रमा मुनि संम्वादे । प्रसाद छक्षण । १ । (प्रः २)

It will appear from a consideration of these passages that the name of the book is BHUBANAPRADIPA. The book was so well-known that it was sometimes referred to as the PRADIPA, merely.

The word bhubana means the fourteen worlds including heaven, earth and the nether worlds. In the present case, it might be taken to mean 'heaven' or the abode of the gods. As a matter of fact, in the BHUBANAPRADIPA, we find only descriptions of temples, altars and similar structures. There is practically no reference to secular architecture. Hence the word BHUBANAPRADIPA may be taken to mean 'The Lamp (which sheds light on the characteristics) of the abode of the gods'.

The Author—The author of the book is referred to as Viswakarma, the sage. But the word viswakarma seems to have adopted a generic significance, as will be evident from the following passage in MS. (3)

(ख) यपकला ब्राह्मणंकर दक्षिणा। एहि घरणरे ज्योतिषर दक्षिणा। ए दक्षिणां अंधेके विस्वकर्मा दक्षणा। एहिन्मृपे उपदेष्टाः दक्षिणा (पृः १७५)

(With reference to the parting dues of each functionary at the end of a ceremony, it is said that)

The Brahmin who will perform japa, his dues; equivalent (are the dues) of the Astrologer. Half of that are the Viswakarma's dues; equivalent that of the preceptor, etc.

Names of certain artists—It is unfortunate that we know hardly anything about the great artists of Orissa who built the temples of Bhubaneswar, Puri or Konarak. In the present mss. there occur two names, one being that of an artist, while the other is that of a carpenter.

- (क) पिङ्गलनामना श्लिपि ।। अहिंद्र सुत्रधारणा (पृ: ६३)
- (ख) पींगळीनामना स्छिपी । अहिव श्रृत्रधारणा (पृ: १४)

Pingala, the artist; Ahidhara (?) the carpenter.

II. Classification of Soils

I. The four classes of soils

- (क) एवं ब्रह्मक्षेत्री वैश्य शुद्र चारिजाति जानिवा।। भूमि वाड़ीवा।। सेतवर्ण ब्रह्माण भूमि।। छोहित वर्ण क्षेत्रिय स्त्री।। पीतवर्ण भवे वैश्य।। शुद्रा च कृष्ण वर्णिका। अर्थ—वामन भूमि श्वेत क्षेत्रिय भूमि रकत वैश्य भूमि पीत शुद्र भूमि कला। एमन्ते भूमि चिनहि ना पारिले चास्त्रिले जानिम। कषा वामण भूमि क्षेत्रीय पीत तथा। आम्बिल वैश्य जातिना शुद्रानि मधुकश्रुते।१। अर्थ ब्राह्मण भूमि कषा। क्षेत्रियभूमि पीता। वैश्यभूमि आम्बिल। शुद्रभूमि मधुर।। । माटीवर्ण चास्त्रि न पारिले गन्ध शुंधि जानिमा।१। अदा गन्धे भवे ब्रह्म रजगन्धेन क्षेत्रिया। क्षारगन्धे भवे वैश्य शुद्राधि विष्ठागन्धिकाः। अर्थ। ब्रह्मभूमि ल्रांगन्ध वेश्य क्षेत्रिया। क्षारगन्धे भवे वैश्य शुद्राधि विष्ठागन्धिकाः। श्रद्रभूमि विष्ठागन्धः। गन्ध हीने यदाभूमि गोलक परिवर्जयेते। भ्रमयेत हलतत। यो चिनन्ति विदोमोः गन्धरे भूमि वा चिनहि ना पारिले हल चर्षांइ तिल बुनिवा। सोयभूमि ब्राह्मण कुजा। क्षेत्रिय गृह माल्याति। फचराते भवे वैश्य। सड़मे श्र्द्रिमेवच। वर्थ—तिल येवे तिनिरात्रे उठई से भूमि ब्रह्मजाति। तिल येवे चारि राते उठइ से भूमि क्षेत्री जाति। तिल येवे पश्वराते उठइ। से भूमि वैश्यजाति तिलयेवे छराते उठइ से भूमि शुद्रजाति। (२-५ प्रः)
- . (ख) श्वेतवर्ण ब्रह्मसिव । रक्तवर्ण क्षत्रिय । शामल वैश्यमो सैन्य । सुद्राघि कृष्णवर्णिका । (१ पृः)

एवे चारि याती भूमि याणिमा। ऋसिरोवाचः। सेतवर्ण ब्राह्मणं चैव। रक्त-वर्ण क्षत्रिञ्जं स्तथाः। पितवर्ण भवे वस्य। शुद्रादि कृष्णवर्णिकाः। अर्थ। ब्राह्मणभूमि सेतवर्ण दिसई। क्षत्रिअभूमि रक्तवर्ण दीसई। वस याती पीतवर्ण दिसई। शुद्रयाती कृष्णवर्ण दिसई। एमन्ते भूमि चिन्हि याणिछे। चास्विकरि याणिमा। कसायं ब्राह्मण भूमि। क्षत्रिअ पितकोस्तथाः। आम्बिछं वस यातीनां । शुद्राधि मद्यकोस्तथाः । अर्थः । ब्रह्मयाती भूमि कसा लागई । क्षित्रअभूमि पिता लागई । वसभूमि आम्बिल लागई । श्रद्रयातीभूमि मद्य-प्राए लागई । १ । माटी चाखि न याणिले अब्राण किर याणिमा । अदा गन्धे भवे ब्रह्म । रजगन्ध क्षित्रअस्तथाः । खार गन्ध भवे वस्य । शुद्रा आमिस गन्धकं । गन्धभूमि वारि न पारिले इल चसाई तिल बुणाइवा । श्लोकः । त्रयोरात्रे ब्राह्मणं भूमि । क्ष्तीयो प्रोहोमा यती । पञ्चरात्रे भवे वस । सड रात्रे शुद्रमेवच । अर्थः । तील येवे त्रियरात्रे उठ से ब्रह्मयाती भूमि बोली याणिमा । चारि रात्रे उठीले क्षत्रिअ भूमि याणिम । पञ्चरात्रे उठिले वस बोली याणिमा । सडरात्रे उठीले शुद्रबोली याणिमा । सत्ररात्रे येवे तील उठई से पिचास भूमि बोली यानीम तही केही न रहिवः । (प्रः ३६, ३७, ३८)

- (ग) श्रीगणसाए नमः । अथ सिल्प छिक्षते । ब्रह्मक्षेत्री वसशुद्रं शुक्तारक्ता पितये । कृष्णवर्ण च क्रमेणा अतैव वास्तु छक्षण ।। अर्थ । ब्राह्मण यातिभूमि शुक्त-वर्ण । क्षत्र याति भूमि रक्तवर्ण । वसयातिभूमि पितवर्ण । शुद्रयाति भूमि कृष्ण-वर्ण । ० । कशाया ब्रह्मणभूमि । अभ्विछा क्षेत्रीयस्तथा । तिक्त वैस समाक्षाता मधुर शुद्रमेवच । अर्थ । ब्राह्मण भूमि कसा । क्षत्रीयभूमि आम्बिछ । वैस्य भूमि पिता । शुद्रभूमि मधुर । घृत गन्धोभवेत् ब्रह्म रक्तगन्धापि बाहुजा । क्षीरगन्धाभवे वैस्य शुद्र विष्ठानुगन्धिता । अर्थ । ब्रह्मयाति भूमि अश्वगन्ध । क्षत्रीय याति भूमि रक्तगन्ध । वस्यातीभूमि सुरागन्ध । शृद्र याति भूमि विष्ठागन्ध । स्वादेन छभते यत्र गन्ध तत्र विनीहिंशेत । अर्थ । भूमिरे तिछ बुणिम सावित्री मन्त्रे । एहा समभूमि करिव । त्रिरात्रश्वभवेत् पत्रं ब्रह्मे श्वर प्रकीर्त्तिताः । क्षत्रियं पश्वरात्राणि वैश्या सप्तिभस्तथा नवमो शुद्रविख्यातो । एवं भूमि परीक्षिताः । वास्तुभूमि चतुरस्र करि छङ्कछे चषाइव । सावित्री मन्त्रेण करि ।
 - (घ) व्रह्माण क्षत्रिया चैश्या शृहा भूमिश्चतुर्विधा। शुक्का रक्ता तथा पीता कृष्णा वर्णे रिति कमात्।। अजागन्धा ब्रह्मभूमि रजोगन्या च क्षत्रिया। क्षारगन्था भवेद् वैश्या शृहा पुरीषगन्थजा।।

कषाया ब्राह्मणा भूविरम्मा च क्षत्रिया तथा। वैश्या ख्याता तथा तिका मधुरा शृह्रजातिजा।। तिलानां वपने तत्र ज्ञातव्या भूमिजातयः। त्रिरात्रेणाङ्करो यत्र ब्रह्मजाति प्रकीर्तिता।। क्षत्रिया पञ्चिभरात्रे वैश्या स्यात् सप्तमिस्तथा। नवरात्रे च शृह्माया अङ्करो जायते ध्रुवं।। (ए:२)

चदा, यजा etc. are evidently corruptions of आज्य, ghrita.

1. The Brahmin soil is white in colour. It smells like clarified butter and is astringent to the taste.

The Khsatriya soil is blood-red in colour, smells like blood and is bitter to the taste.

The Vaisya soil is yellow in colour, smells like alkaline earth and is sour to the taste.

The Sudra soil is black in colour, smells like fæces and has a taste like that of wine.

If one is unable to determine the caste of a soil by colour, taste or smell, he should prepare a small piece of ground with the plough (while uttering the Sāvitri mantra at the same time) and sow sesamum seeds therein. If sprouts appear after the third night, it is Brahmin soil; similarly, if they appear after 4, 5, or 6 nights, they should be recognised as Kshatriya, Vaisya and Sudra respectively. If the seedlings appear after 7 nights, then the soil belongs to the caste of pisāchas (devils) and men should not build on such soil.

- 2. The selection of soils
 - (क) विप्रस चतृभूमि । क्षेत्रिय तिति सुमृत ।
 वैश्य दुरामाशयः । शुद्रसका प्रकृतिता ।।
 ब्राह्मण जसदा भूमि । क्षेत्रिय गृहमाख्याति ।

से ते निधने यान्ति ।। जर्थ—कृतत्रजश्री । क्षेत्रियस यदा भूमि वैश्यमागृह माख्याति । स ततम् निधनं यान्ति । त्रजस्व गुहामम । वैश्वसखा यदाभूमि शूट्र गृहामासति । सततं निधनं यान्ति । द्रवागिरि प्रवापते ।

ब्राह्मणजान्ति भूमिरे क्षेत्रिवास न करिव। वैश्यभूमिरे शुद्ध न रहिव। रहिले कि होइ। तिर आगि तथैव च। (५ प्टः)

- (ख) ब्राद्मणस जदा भूमि क्षत्रिअ प्रियमीछती। स ततो नीधनो यान्ति। यमा गती व्रजंसिरि। क्षत्रिअस जदा भूमी। वंसस प्रिअमिछती। सत्रयं नोधने यान्ति। व्रयस्य गृहमासमं। अर्थ। क्षत्रीअ तील येवे छ रात्रे उठइ से शृह्रभूमि तँही वस न रहोव। वस्यर येवे तील पाञ्ज रात्ररे उठई। से भूमिरे क्षत्रिअ न रहीव। तील येवे चारि रात्रे उठई। से भूमिरे क्षत्रित्र न रहई। (३८-६ प्टः)
- (ग) स्वजाति सूलमाप्रोति ब्रह्मस्य चतुरभूमौ। क्षित्रियाय स्थिभिस्थाश्च वैश्यश्च द्वयभूमि च। शूद्रनामेक भूमिश्च चतुर्व्वर्ग विधोयते। ये याहार स्वजाति भूमिरे रहिले सुख प्राप्त होइव। ब्राह्मण चारि जातिरे रहिले सुखी होइ। क्षेत्रिय तिनि जातिरे रहिव। वैश्य दुई जातिरे रहिव। शूद्ध ताहार जातिरे रहिव।। श्लोक।। ज्यैष्टश्चैव यदाभूमि वर्णहीनत्र यो नर। सोपि वास्तु विनाशस्तु गृहमजम्बूक रोदिते। अस्यर्थ—गृहस्थ भूमिरे येवे भूमि स्वर्ण होइ गृहस्थर वर्णहीन होइ। से भूमिरे रहिले सकाले शियाल बोबाइ। वर्णहीन यदा भूमि। वर्णज्येष्ठन्तु यो नरः। सोपि वास्तु प्रसन्त । सुखी भवन्ति मानवाः। भूमिरे वर्णहीन वर्णहेव गृहस्थर श्रेष्ठ वर्ण हव से वास्तुरे कुटुम्ब बढ़इ, मनुष सुखी भवन्ति।
 - (घ) स्वजाता सुखमाप्नोति ब्राह्मणस्य चतुर्भूमिः । क्षत्रियाणां त्रिभूमिः स्याद्वैश्यस्तु द्वयभूमिगः ॥ शृद्राणामेकभूमिश्च चतुर्जाति विधियते ॥ ब्रह्मजाति यदा भूमि लोभादिच्छति क्षत्रियः । सर्व्वे ते निधनं यान्ति शैला वज्रहता इव ॥ (३ प्रः)
- 2. If a man lives on the soil which belongs to his own caste, he will be happy. But a Brahmin may

live on any one of the four classes of soils, a Kshatriya can live on three, a Vaisya on two, and a Sudra on only that which belongs to his caste.

If, through temptation, a man lives on soil which belongs to a caste higher than his own, then surely destruction shall follow him. The place where his house stands shall be converted into a waste, and jackals shall fill the place with their cries even during the daytime.

If a man lives on soil belonging to his own caste or on one lower than his own, then surely will he live happily with friends, relations and attendants.

III. The best site for dwelling purposes

- (घ) स्तिग्धा स्थिरा सुरिभगुल्मखता सुगन्धा।
 रास्ता प्रदक्षिणज्ञळा च निवासभूमिः॥
 नेष्टा विपर्थ्यगुणा कच-कर्करास्थि।
 वळीक कन्टक विभीतक-संकुळा च॥
 स्थिर सुस्तिग्ध ये सुरिभ। गुल्मळतारे होई शोभी॥
 सुगन्ध युक्त होइ थिव। प्रशस्त भूमि देखा यिव॥
 से भूमि चारिपाख जळ। घेरि थिव ए सुमङ्गळ॥
 एपिर स्थाने कळे घर। मङ्गळ घटइ अपार॥
 एथिरु होइ विपरीत। केश मिङ्कर गोड़ि युत॥
 बाळि हुङ्का वा थिव यहिं। कण्टकवण भय थाइ॥
 एपिर स्थाने कळे घर। घटइ अनिष्ट सत्वर॥
- 3. A place which is sheltered by fragrant plants, cool and undisturbed, spacious and surrounded on all sides by water, is good for dwelling purposes. A site with the opposite of these qualities is not good.

A place full of hairs (human?), gravel, bones, sand or thorns is fearsome. If one builds on such a site, misfortune will rapidly overtake one.

IV. Divination by means of a lighted lamp

- (ग) जानुमात्रे खन्यते भूमि दिकस्तु तिनि योजयेत् नक्षत्रकरणं कुर्ग्यात् बद्ध-जात्। अर्थ। भूमि जानुमात्रकरि खोळिब। दीप गोटिए जाळिब। तँहि भितरे वसाइब। घरजाक येवे दीप दिसह तेवे भळ। एतदर्थकु ये दिसह से मरण होइ। बड़ क्षीण होइ ज्वळिले से वास्तुरे गृहस्थ नाश याइ। श्लोक। दीपशाखा वजन्दन्ति प्रणमे दीपतोज्ज्वल धर्म्म अर्थ चिन्यतेते दीर्घायुमतिरुच्यते। दीपशिखा येवे बड़ होइ जलइ प्रलम्य वोइवे शरीर तिन्ति पड़इ तेवे से घरे सम्पत्ति होइ। दीर्घायुष होइ।
 - (घ) वास्तोर्मध्ये तु विवरं कृत्वा बाहुप्रमाणतः । दीपं तत्र स्थापयित्वा चिन्तयेत्तत्फळादिकं ।। श्रीदा दीपशिखा धूम्रा वृद्धिः प्राचीगता भवेत् ।। आग्नेये वेशमदाहः स्याद् याम्ये मृत्यु र्न संशयः ।। नैभृते च भवेद्दुःखं वारुण्ये धननाशनं । वायव्ये व्याधिपोड़ा स्यादुत्तरस्यां च सम्पदः । ऐशान्ये सखबुद्धिः स्याहित्याशाभाग निर्णयः ॥ (३-४ प्रः)
- 4. A hole, one cubit deep (or knee-deep), should be made in the ground, and a lighted lamp placed therein to determine the 'luck' of the site. It is good if the lamp lights the entire cavity. If it burns dimly, the householder will die. If the flame becomes elongated, then the house will bring prosperity and long life (to the owner).

If the flame burns gray (gives forth smoke?), it will bring prosperity. If it leans towards the east,

there will be prosperity; if towards the S. E., the house shall be burnt; if to the south, there will doubtless be death; if towards the S. W., sorrow shall come; if towards the west, there will be loss of property; if towards the N. W., there will be sickness; if towards the north, prosperity shall come; if towards the N. E., there shall be an increase in happiness. Thus are indicated the signs with respect to the different points of the compass.

V. Classification of building-sites

- (क) वास्तु लक्षयः—यातर प्रवक्षामि गृह कार्य्यायि विनस्वय यदाकाल ग्रुभविद्या तदा भुवनमाचरेत् पायात्॥ चतुरख □ ॥ इत ⑧ ॥ भद्रासनः ﷺ ॥ चकः ❷ ॥ विश्वविद्या विकास विद्यापि चिक्का ॥ विश्वविद्यापि चिक्का चिक्का ॥ विश्वविद्यापि चिक्का चिक्का ॥ विश्वविद्यापि चिक्का च
- (ल) वास्तु लक्षणा। अथतर प्रवक्षामि। गृहकार्यादि संसयः। यदी कुल शुभंवद्या। तदा सुवनमाचरे। अर्थः। अथवा कल्पणा करि कीष्यवा गृहकार्य करई। यदि शुभविभा करई। तथापि ये ईच्छा करई। अव ये गृह से क्षमान करई: याद्यार ये वास ताहा याणिमा। आपत्रए। △। चतुरश्रः। □ । कृतः। ○। चकः। □ । विष्णुंवादः। ○। शिकोण △। सकट । सकट । यद्या ०। प्रलम्ब ०। मृह्यन्दः। इम्प्यिठः। इयव्यव्यव्यवः। □ । इमपृष्ठः ३ । धन्ययः। □ । (३४-४ पृः)
- (ग) षोडशभूमिका। श्लोक:। भायतन। □ ।। चतुत्रेष्ठ:॥ □ ॥ यत्र मद्रासनः □ । चक: ۞ विषमवाहु॥ □ । त्रिकोण △ । शकटाकृति □ दयड □ । प्रणवस्थान □ । सुरिक्त □ । वृहन्मुख □ व्यजन □ कृम्मेण्ष्ठः ○ । धनु ○ । सूर्य्यचकः ⊗ ।
 - (घ) आयतं चतुरस्रं च छत्रं भद्रासनं तथा।
 . चक्रं विषमवाहुः स्याधिकोणां शकटाकृति।।
 दण्डं च प्रणवं मृत्ति गृहदं व्यक्तनं तथा।
 कृमंकं घतुराकारं सूर्य्यंकं चेति षोहशः।। (४ प्रः)।

- VI. The effects of living upon each kind of buildingsite
- (क) षोड़शभूमि षोड़श प्रकारे गला। केवन भूमिरे केवन गुण जानिवा।।
 ३४। आअते सिविस्थ्व।। चतुरस्रे धन आगम। भद्रासने कृतार्थः। वृते
 पुट विवर्द्धनः। चक्रे दारिद्धेच च पूजेमः चिभतथा। ५४। विसुवाड़ि वा दाने
 राजभया त्रिकोणसा। ५४। शकटञ्च धनक्षयः पशुद्ण्डि तथा दण्ड। प्रणमे
 ज्येष्ठनाशनः न सहन्ति गृहे भार्थ्या।। अर्थनाशन वृहनृपे। दुर्ज्जने विश्वनाशाय
 कृमणधनपीड़न। सूर्य्ये धनक्षयविदात्। धनु चौरभय भवतु।। (१—२ पृः)
- (ख) सोड़स भूमि सोड़स प्रकारये। केंड कण के भूमिरे केंड गुण याणिमा। अर्थ। ऋोक। आयते सर्वसिधि च। चतुरश्चे धनागम। भद्रासने कृतार्थाय। कृती पुष्टविवर्धनं। चक्रे दारिद्र च। वसवाड़ तपाहनं। राजभय त्रिकोणसा। सकटाधि धनक्षयः। पशुहोत्रि तथा दण्डं। प्रख्येचे येष्ठनाशनं। अथनास कृत्यनृपे। नमन्ति शुरे भारिया। अर्थनासं वृहनृप। व्यक्षने विद्यानास च। कृत्यनृपे। नमन्ति शुरे भारिया। अर्थनासं वृहनृप। व्यक्षने विद्यानास च। कृत्यनृपे। पाइनं। शुर्य्ये धनक्षयादित। धनु चोर भवे मृतु। (३६—३६ पृ:)
- (ग) ए भूमि मानङ्कर शुभाशुभ फल । आयतने सिध्यते सर्व्यं। चतुरस्रे धनागमः। क्षत्र पृष्टि विवर्धनं। भद्रासने कृतार्थश्च। चक्रे दारिद्रच मेवोक्तम्। शोक विसमबाहुके। नृपभीति त्रिकोणेस्यात्। शकटे च धनक्षयं। नश्यति चिरवो दण्ड। प्रणवे क्षयलोचनं। सुरिक्ते प्रियते भार्या। अर्थनाशं वृहम्मुखे। व्यजनं वित्तनाशक्व। कूम्में च धनपिड़ते। चापे धनभयं जातं। सूर्य्ये नक्षक्षयं भवेत्।
 - (घ) आयते सिद्ध गते सर्व चतुरस्ने धनागम।
 छत्रे प्रीतिविवद्धीं च भद्रासने छतार्थिनः।।
 चक्रे द्रिद्ध-रोगं च शोकं विषमवाहुके।
 राजभीतिस्निकोणे स्यात् शकटे च धनक्ष्यं।।
 चौरा नश्यन्ति दण्डेन प्रणवे नेत्रनाशनं।
 सुमुत्तौ म्नियते भार्य्या गृहदे सुखनाशनं।।

व्यजने वित्तनाशनं च धनलामं च कच्छपे। चापे चौरभयं विद्याद्धास्करे च दिहता।। (४-५ पृः)

- 6. From an examination of these names, it appears that they can be arranged in three groups as follows:
- a. Names common to all the mss: ayafa, rectangular; chafurasra, square; bhadrasana, the beautiful site; chakra, shaped like the wheel; trikona, triangular; sakafa, shaped like the bullock-cart; kurma, shaped like (the back of) a tortoise; dhanu, shaped like a bow; surya, shaped like the sun; danda, shaped like a staff.
- b. Names regarding which there has been some typographical error, pralamba, the elongated one; byajana, like the fan; chhatra(?), like the umbrella; bisamabāhu, with unequal arms; brihanmukha(?), with a big mouth.
- c. Names which are not common to all the mss:
 Muchhandaka, Mruchhanda, Grihada; surikta, sumurti;
 harmyapitha.

Of these, ayafa brings prosperity in all matters; chafurasra brings wealth; bhadrasana brings satisfaction; brifa or chhafra brings welfare (?); chakra brings poverty: trikoṇa is the cause of the king's displeasure; sakafa brings loss of wealth; danḍa brings about the death of cattle; pralamba brings about the death of an elder; brihanmukha brings about the loss of wealth; byajana, the loss of wealth; surya, the loss of wealth and bisamabāhu, bereavement.

III. A Chapter on Augury

- VII. Signs and indications at the time of the first measurement
- (क) घरसुतिवा श्लोक ।। सूत्रपात प्रवक्ष्यामि सुरसम्भोवमेतधर ॥ त गृह न सुत्रभू वे ॥

अर्थ—घर सुता धरिवा बेले सुता छिड़ि गले के काहाकू खताई हेले एमन्त होइले से डिहरे घर न तोलिब। से डिहरे घर तोलिले गुरूस्थ नाम याई।। (१-६ प्रः)

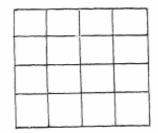
(ख) एवे श्रत्रद्धशण कहीवा। षुत्रपात प्रवक्षामि। शुरसम्भोवने धर। तद् गृहीकं शुत्रधृवं। लनतु याती मानव। १। अर्थः शुता धरिवा बेले येवे छिड़ी याई नोहीले केहि खताई होई। एमन्त होईले से भूमिरे केही घरन करिव। से डीहरे घर कले आपणा स्वामी नाश याई। (३६ प्रः)

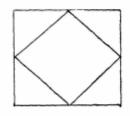
शुता धरीबा बेळे यदी बा उडीव। तेवे याणीम से घरस्वामी नास याई तहीं न रहीवः। (४० प्रः)।

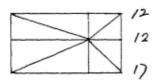
- (ग) एवं भूमिरे खम्भ आरोपण करिबाकु सुतासुतमान पाति दीर्घप्रति करि वन्धमान धरिवाकु सुत्र पातिवा वेळे स्वरभेद्र लक्षण अलक्षण कहिवा। सुता धरि सुतिधरिबा वेळे सुता हाथरु खिस गळे विपत्ति पड़इ। सुता छाड़ि गळे गृहस्थ मरइ।
 - (घ) सूत्रस्य छेदनात्श्चिप्तं दुःखं स्यान्मरणान्तकं। अतो विधिविधानेन शान्तिहोम तु कारयेत्।। ११५ पृः)

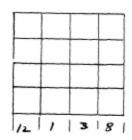
When the thread (measuring tape) is being laid on a building-site for determining the bandha* of the place, and also the particular spot where the subhastambha

^{*} See Chap, 6, § XX.

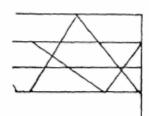


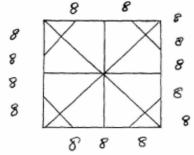












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(the auspicious post), should be set up (indications regarding the future can be drawn from certain sounds heard at the time). This science of sounds, heard during the laying of the thread is being indicated here.

If the thread slips from the hand or is blown off (by the wind), or if anyone happens to make faces at the owner of the house at the time, one should not build there. In that event, even the title of 'householder' shall disappear (i. e. the person will not continue for long to be a householder).

(क) सुतविस्तार्यमानेन शङ्कशब्द यदा अवेत्। देवभूमि भवेतस मानव वर्ज्जये सदा।।

अर्थ— मुता पारिवा बेले येवे शङ्कशब्द शुभइ से देवभूमि। तँहि मानवी न रहिव।। (६ प्रः)

(ख) श्लोकः । शुत्रप्रसारमात्रेण । संखं सब्द शुभे जिदि । देवभूमि भवेजस्य ।मानव वर्यए सदाः ।

अर्थः। श्रुता धरिबा बेले येवे संख शब्द शुभई से देवभूमि तही मानव न रहीब। (३९ पुः)

If a conch-shell be heard at the time of laying the thread, then the spot is sacred to the gods; men should not live upon it. (It is usual to blow the conch-shell during religious ceremonies in India).

(क) श्लोक ।। सुतविस्तर्थ्यमानेन महावात भवे यदि व्रज्ञस दुसी भूमि वात हन्तो भवे तदा ।

अर्थ । सुता धरिवा बेळे येबे बा करिव से घर बारे भग्न होइ यिव । (६ प्टः) श्ळोक । सुत्रप्रसादमात्रेण महावात शुभते यदि वर्ज्जये तादृश भूमि वातये भाजते भवे ।। अर्थ। सुता पारिवा वेले येवे वड़ राव होइ जानिमा से घर वाये भन्न होइव। (१३ पृ:)

(ख) रछोकः। शुत्रवीस्तारमानेन। महावात भवे जदी। बर्यए तादृशं भूमि। बातभयं भवे जदी। अर्थः। शुता धरिवा बेछे येबे बड़बात बोछन्ते की पवन बहुई से घर बाए भन्न होई। (३६-४० पृः)

If the wind blows strongly at the time, the house shall be destroyed by storm.

(क) श्लोक सुतविस्तर्ग्यमानेण शिलाघात यदाभूमि
 भीमानासत्रसजदा वर्ज्येत् तदाभूमि। (७ प्रः)

श्लोक सुत्रप्रसादमात्रेण शिलावृष्टि भवे याँद् । वर्ज्जए तादृशम् वस्त गृहभम्मापिजायते

अर्थ। सुता पारिवा बेले यदि शिलावृष्टि करइ जानिमा से घर शिलावृष्टिरे भग्न होइव। (१४ पूः)

(घ) येवे पथर बरविव । बड़ आश्रय भाङ्गियिव ॥ (१७ प्र:)

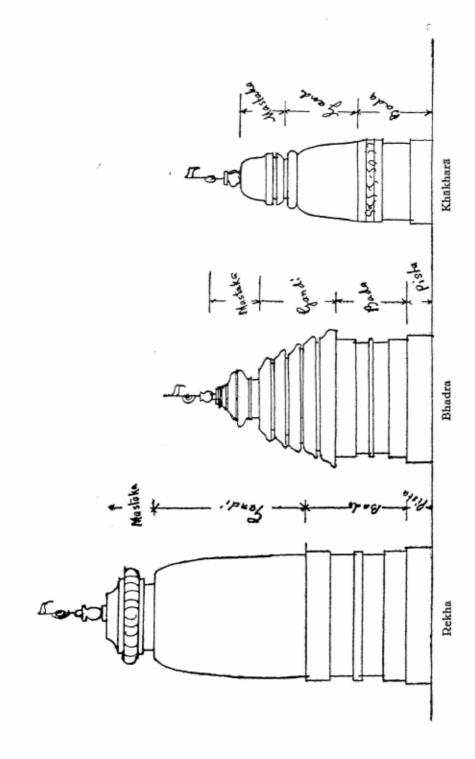
If there be a hail-storm at the time, the house shall be destroyed in a hail-storm.

(क) श्लोक ।। सुत्र विस्तार्यमानेण उत्तरे गावहः श्रुते ससन्श्रो सता तत भूमि। बर्ज्जते वास्मतः सदा ।। अर्थ । सुता देवा बेलक्कू उत्तर आहे गाइ देखिले से भूमि श्रीहानि । वर्ज्जित करिब ताहा । (७ प्टः)

रछोक । सुत्रप्रसादमात्रेण उतगव हसते से समितत्रता भूमि व्रक्तते वास्तुत सदा ।

अर्थ । सुता पाड़िवा बेळे येवे उत्तर आड़े गाइ गरु देखिले जानिमा से भूमि राक्षसभोग्य होइ। (१२ प्रः)

- (ख) शुता धरिवा बेले येवे उतरदिगे गाई बोवाई। याणिम से भूमिरे सीरीहानी होई। (४१ पृ:)
 - (ग) सुतविस्तार्थ्य मानस्तु गवाय रोदन्ते यदि । गोरु अस्थि विज्ञानीयात्





मृत्येवास्तु यथार्थजा। अर्थ। सुता पातिवा बेळे येवे गरु बोबाइके बास्तुरे गरु हाड़ गोटाए थाइ। ना काढ़िळे मृत्यु होइ।

(घ) सूत्रे विस्तीर्थ्यमाणे तु घेतुः शब्दायते यदि ।
 गवास्थिन्यत्र जानीयान्मृत्यूर्वास्तुपतेर्भवेत् ।।
 सुता बेळे गाई बोबाइ । से घरे गोरु हाड़ थाइ । घरकु पश्चमाग कर ।
 पूर्वादि तृतीय भागर ।। अण्टाए खोळि हाड़ घेन । कुकुर हाड़ कथा सुन ।। (१६५:)

If a cow be seen or heard bellowing towards the north, the site should be known as fit only for $r\bar{a}kshasas$ to live upon. A man cannot be prosperous while living in such a place. (Also) if the cow bellows, then know that there is a piece of cow's bone in the ground. Unless it is extracted, the householder shall die. Divide the length of the site (from east to west) into five parts. The bone is in the third division from the east at a level which is waist-deep.

(क) श्लोक सुत्रविस्तार्ग्यमानेण मास शब्द सुहते यदि ।
 देवभूमि बिजानीया मनुष्ये व्रजते सद ।।

अर्थ-सुता देवा बेलकु येवे बड़ चहल शोभइ से भूमि देवताङ्कर तहि बास न करिब। (८ पृः)

श्लोक । सुत्रप्रसादमात्रेण महाशब्द शुभते यदि तु देवभूमि विजानीयात् मनुष्य तत्र वर्ज्यये ।

अर्थ। सुता पारिवा बेले येवे बड़ चहल शुभइ। जाणिमा से भूमि देवभूमि तहि बास न करिव। (१२-१३ प्रः)

- (ख) सुता पातीवा वेले जिंद बड़ चहल शुभई। जाणिम से भूमि राक्षस भोग होई। (४४ प्रः)
- (घ) सूतार बेळे बड़ शब्द । हेळे देवभूमि जाणिव ।। सर्व्वधा तर्हि न रहिब । रहिळ उपदर्ग हेब । राक्षस देखिळे न रहि । राक्षस भूमि जाण सेहि ।। (१७ एः)

If a great noise be heard when the thread is being laid, know the place to be the abode of gods. Do not live there on any account. In that event, (the gods?) will create trouble. (According to another version, such a site is a proper abode for rākshasas).

(क) श्लोक—सुत्रविस्तार्थ्यमानेन माशं शब्द शुभते यदि । ६ ।
 वर्ज्जते दुष्टवास्तम् च मरण तत्र न संशयः ।

अर्थ। सुता पालिया बेले यदि मासं शब्द शुभइ नहिले देखइ तँहि रहिले मरण निःसंसये होइ। (८ पृ:)

रछोक—सुत्रप्रसादमात्रेण मासंशब्द शुभते यदि वर्ज्ञयेवृसवस्तचम् मरण तत्र निःसंशयः।

अर्थ । सुता पारिबा येवे येवे मासम शब्द शुभइ नहिले देखह जानिमा से मृत्युसंशये । (१३ पृः)

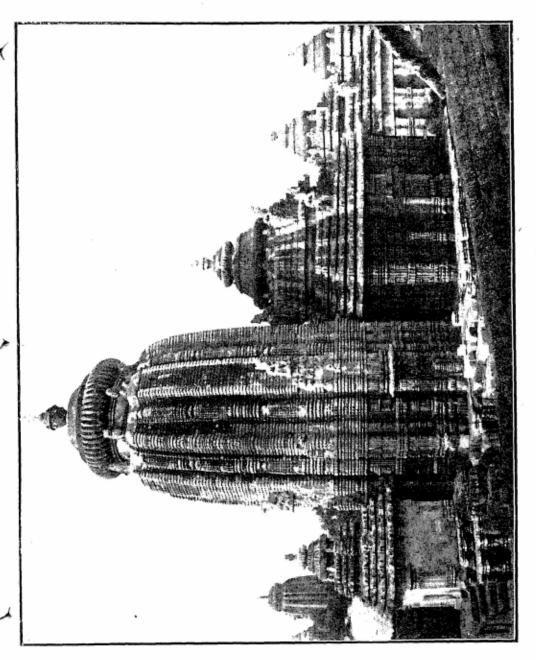
(ख) रलोकः । शुत्रविस्तारमानेन मानवसब्द शुभे जदी ।वर्यए तत्र भूमिसा । मरण तत्र निसंसयः ।

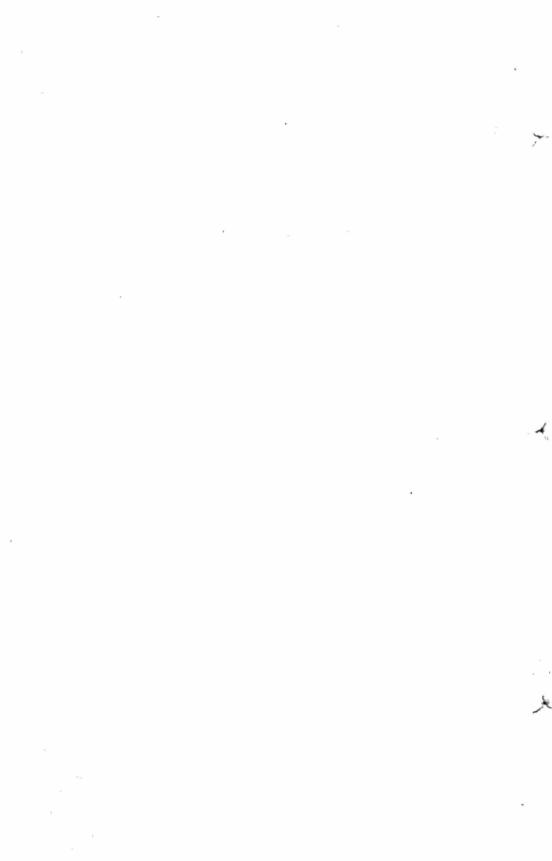
अर्थ। सुत्र धरिवा बेले यदि मांस देखई नोहिले हे सुणई से घरे रहिले मरण निक्षये होई। (४१ प्रः)

During the laying of the thread, if......be seen or...... heard, then doubtless there shall be death for one who lives upon it.

- (क) श्लोक सूत्रविस्तार्थमानेण गीतशब्द शुभते यदि तेषा भूमि कोवरसा धन धान्यबहुपुत्रिका। सुता देवा वेछे येवे गीत (८-९ प्रः)
- (ख) श्लोक ।। सुत्र विस्तारमात्रेण गित शवद शुभते यदि ।। तेभूमि कुवेरस्य धनधान्य विहिता ।। सुता देवा बेले येवे गित सवद सुभई याणिमा वे तेवे से घरे धन वृद्धि होई । पुत्र बहुत होई । (४१ पृः)

If music be heard during the laying of the thread, then surely the land belongs to Kuvera (the god of wealth).





In that house there shall be an abundance of wealth and progeny.

- (क) श्लोक। सूत्रविस्तार्यमानेण दहभूमि प्रजायते वाए तत्र विजानीय देश सवरजोख तथा। सुता पारिवा बेळे येवे अग्नि दहन देखिब कि वा बहिव आपनार देश हेळे छाड़िव। (१-१० प्रः)
- (ख) ऋोकः शुत्रवीस्तारमानेन । दहनो यदी दृस्यते । वर्यए तादृसं भूमि । देसस्य परिवर्यएत । अर्थः । शुता धरिवा बेले अदी अग्नि दहन देखिव आपणा देस हेले छाड़ि पलाइव । (४१-४२ पृः)

If fire be seen at the time, then that place should be avoided. One should flee from the place even if it be one's own country.

- (क) सुत श्लोक। सुतमास्तर्ध्यमानेण मनुषेरादिते यदि। पचर पचम् पिक क्रियते भाग सुत्रेक। सुता पारिवा बेले येवे मनुष्य कान्द्इ......जानिमा से डिइरे मनुष्यर हाड़ अछि। (११ प्रः)
- (ग) रछोक सुत्रविस्तार्ग्यमानस्तु रोदिते रवासते अथवा नाभिमात्रस्थिते। सत्य मुण्ड माछा बिनिर्द्दिशेत्। अर्थ। सुता पातिवा बेछे येवे छोके कान्दुथान्ति कासुथान्ति एमन्त बेछे जानिमा से वास्तुरे नाड़िमात्र गभीरे सछ जे मुण्ड गोटिए थाइ।
 - (घ) सूत्रे विस्तीर्थ्यमाणे तु रोदनं श्रुयते यदि ।
 नाभिमाने स्थितं शस्यं मुण्डमाला विनिद्दिशेत् ।

सूता पातिवार छक्षण। कहिवा सावधाने शुन। मनुष्यमानङ्क रोदन। कि-अवा भयङ्कर स्वन।। शुणिले शुभक्त न देव। ए हाड़ थिवार जाणिव।। घरक षोलभाग कर। पूर्व्वर ये पाञ्चभागर।। अण्टागहीरे मुण्ड पाइ। एथि संशय किछि नाहिं।। (१४-१६ पृः)

If a person be heard weeping or sighing when the thread is being laid, know that there must be human bones in the ground. Divide the length of the site (from east to west) into 16 parts. It the fifth division from the east, at a level which is waist-deep, you will doubtless find a human skull.

- (क) सुत्रविस्तार्थ्यमानेण स्वानिभ रिदते यदि दिदमात्र प्रमाध्ये जमुतमत भागे वागण। सुता पारिवा बेळे येवे कुक्कुर वोवाइ जानिमा से डिहरे मनुष्यर हाड़ अळि। (११ पृः)
 - (घ) सूत्रे विस्तीर्घ्यमाणे तु कुक्कुरो यदि रुद्यते ।
 अचिरेणैव कालेन श्रृता निहत एव सः ।

सूत्र पातिवा बेले येवे । श्वान वोवाए शुण तेवे ।। कुक्कुर हाड़ थाए तेंहि । वाहार करि शुभ देइ ।। तार पूर्वक तिनिभाग । अण्टाए गभीर करिब । श्वान हाड़ बाहार कर ।। एमन्ते शुण सूत्रधर । अलप दिने श्वान योगे । गृही पड़इ दु:खभोगे ।। (१६-१७ प्रः)

If a dog barks when the thread is being laid, know that there is a dog's bone (according to another version, human bone) in the place. Extract it before performing the auspicious ceremony. (After dividing the length into...parts) you will find the dog's bone in the third division from the east. Oh carpenter, you must remember this; (otherwise) some danger from dogs will overcome the householder within a short time.

(क) रलोक—सुतिवस्तार्ग्यमानेण मुण्डमुण्डितोय भवेत् मुण्डतत्र विज्ञानि-जात नेखत वस्तुभिळक्षण। अर्थ सुता पारिवा बेले येवे लाण्डमुण्ड देखि जानिमा से डिहरे नाण्डमुण्ड अछि। त्रिभाग करते सूत्र देवङ्गी वचन्तिक नाभिमात्र-मनुते भूमि लेखते मुण्डमुण्डिक।। सुता तिनि भाग करिव सुता देवा वेले येवे मनुष्य देखि जानिमा मनुष्य मुण्ड अछि। ५४। से सुता चारिभाग करिवा पूर्विभागे गर्त्तरे हातक गहीरे अछि मुण्ड। (११-१२ प्टः)

घटभग्नद्र गोवत् । मृत्युका जोम्बोको रोदिता ।। (७ पृः)

Bhadra deul at Konārak, Duri

9

(ख) श्लोकः । युत्र विस्तार मानेन नाण्डमुण्ड दस्यते जदी । दृष्टायं घट-भग्नस । जम्बूको रोदीताः । अर्थः । युता धरिवा बेले येवे नाण्डमुण्ड दिसई देखीव । की अवा घटभग्न देखीव । को अवा मृतु पिण्ड देखीव । को अवा जम्बूका राव देव । याणिम से डिहरे मुण्ड गोटाए अछि । सुता चारि भाग करिव । पूर्वभाग उपर गहिरे से मुण्ड अछि । (४०-४१ प्रः)

If a shaven-headed man or rice-offerings to the manes be seen or the howl of a jackal be heard when the thread is being laid, know that there is a skull in the ground. Divide the thread (i. e. length from east to west) into 4 parts. In the eastern division (i.e. the first one), there is a skull at a level which is one cubit deep.

- (क) श्लोक—सुत्र प्रसादमात्रेण महावृष्टिभवे यदि धनधान्य भवेवास्त शुभक्षणे भवे यदि । अर्थ । सुता पारिवा बेले येवे दिश्र वृष्टि करई जानिमा से घरे धनधान्य पुत्र पुत्री अनेक होइ । (१३-१४ प्रः)
- (ख) श्लोकः। शुत्र वीस्तारमानेण शुरवृष्टि भवे जदी। धनधान्य भवे वास्तु। शुल्रक्षण भवे जदी। अर्थः। शुता पाडीवा बेले येवे दीअँ वृष्टि कर्र्षः। याणीम से भूमिरे धनपुत्र बहुत होई।। ं ं ं । (४४ प्रः)
- (घ) घरे सूता पातिवावेले । सेठारे हीनवृष्टि कले ॥ से राज्ये दुर्मिक्ष हूमइ । महा अरिष्ट होए तहिं ॥ येवे अलप बग्षइ । सुख नाहिं राज्य भाजइ ।

If the gods send rain when the thread is being laid, there will be an abundance of wealth and of children in the house. If the rain be scanty, there will be no happiness and the king shall lose his kingdom.

(ग) मुतविस्तार्ग्यमानस्तु गजध्विनमुदामृत गज अस्थि विजानीयात् वास्तुभूमिमौ न संशय। अस्यार्थ। सुता पातिबा बेले येवे गजध्विन शुभइ से वास्तुरे गज ये हस्ती हाड़ गोटाए थाइ। ए सल न काढ़िले वास्तुभूमि संशय होइ।

(घ) सूत्रे विस्तीर्थ्यमाणे तु गजशब्दो यदा भवेत् । गजस्यास्थि विजानीयाद्वास्तुभूमौ न संशयः ॥ येवे हाती गर्ज्जन हेव ॥ से घरे हातीहाड़ थिव । एहाकु एरुपे जाणिव । घर नवभाग करिव ॥ मध्यभागकु खोळाईछे । बुकुए गहीर करिछे । अवश्य हाती हाड़ थाइ । एरूपे एहा जणा याइ ॥ (१६ प्रः)

If an elephant trumpets when the thread is being laid, then there is an elephant's bone in the place. Divide the length into 9 parts. In the middle division, at a level which is breast-deep, the elephant's bone is surely present.

- (ग) सुत्र विस्तार्थ्यमानस्तु हयध्विन मुदाहृतं। हय अस्थि विज्ञानिया सस्त तिष्ठति नान्यथा। अर्थ। सुता पातिवा बेळे येवे हय बोबाइ से वास्तुरे घोड़ा हाड़ गोटाए थाइ।
 - (घ) सूत्रे विस्तीर्य्यमाणे तु हयशब्दो यदा भवेत् ।तत्राश्वास्थि विज्ञानीयाद्धनहानिर्भवेद्ध्रुवं ।।

घोड़ा हे षा येवे शुनिव। से घरे घोड़ा अस्थि थिव।। पूर्व पश्चिम घर हेव। घर तिनि भाग करिव।। पूर्वभागकु खोळाइव। नाभिए गभीर करिव।। अस्थिकि बाहार करिण। शुभकु देव निश्चे जान।। उत्तर दक्षिण गृहर। तिनि भागरे ये उत्तर। नाभिए गभीरता कर। हेव ए अस्थि ये बाहार।। (१६ पृः)

If a horse neighs when the thread is being laid, there is a horse's bone in the ground. Divide the length of the house from east to west or from north to south (according as it is longer one way or the other) into 3 parts. The bone is in the first division at a level which is navel-deep.



- (क) मुण्डकम्बञ्च सुश्रहा दुष्टायाननीचसेत्।। (७ प्टः)
- (ग) मण्डुको ध्यानने चैंब दृष्टिभेदे भवे गृहं। घटभेद भवेत्स गृहं जम्बुक रोदते। अर्थ। सुता पातिवा बेले येवे वेङ्ग बोवाई से घर गृहस्थ अत्राहि होइ। से घर अलुआ होइ। से वास्ततः ध्वस्त होइ। शिआल बोवाइ।

If a frog croaks at the time, it will be impossible for the householder to live there. The house will be ruined. The thatching of that house will not be completed. Jackals will how there.

- (ग) श्लोक गर्धवो यस्य स्यात् परिवर्ज्जयेते रोदन्ते पूत्रकालस्तु ध्रुव मृत्यु विनिर्दिशेत्। सुता पातिबा बेले येवे गध ध्विन शुभइ तेवे पुत्रशोक होइ। गृहस्थ मृत्यु होइ।
 - (घ) गई भो शब्दाते यत्र तद्गेहं परिवर्क्जयेत्।
 काकोद्दष्ट्या मुखं रौति ध्रुवं मृत्युविनिर्दिषेत्।। (१७ प्रः)

If an ass brays when the thread is being laid, the householder will lose his son. The householder will die. If (also) a crow caws it denotes death without doubt.

- (ग) सुत विस्तार्थ्यमानस्तु पन्नङ्गो यदि दृश्यते अचिरेणैव कालेन स्वामीन इत पनग। अस्यार्थ सुता पातिवा बेले येवे सर्प देखइ तेवे अल्पदिने मरइ। सर्प खाइ।
 - (घ) सूत्रे विस्तीर्घ्यमाणे तु पन्नगो यदि दृश्यते ।अचिरेणैव कालेन सर्पेण निहतो धृवं ।

If a snake be seen at the time, (the householder) will die within a short time, bitten by a snake.

(ग) श्ळोक। वकञ्च सहसम्यचन वसस्याक्षरानि च। न चैव सुप्रसन्न सन बसस्या विवर्ज्जयते। अर्थ। सुता पातिबा वेळे येवे बक देखि बाम पाले से भूमि नुआ सळ जे हाड़ गोटिए थाइ। If a crane is seen towards the left, there is new piece of bone in the ground.

(ग) रछोक। रात्रू क्षयति निर्घोषे वसन्ति विप्रसद्गृहे। ज्योतिषो कथया-नश्च कीर्त्तिश्च वित्तवर्द्धन। सुता पातिवा बेले येवे मेघ गर्ज्जन करइ दर्पणे प्रसाद उत्तम।

If there is a peal of thunder when the thread is being laid, then, according to the science of Astrology, the householder's fame and wealth shall increase and enemies diminish in number.

IV. Determination of the Naga's Position

According to the silpasāstras, it is imagined that a great serpent(naga)lies encircling every building-site. Its body is divided into eight equal portions, namely the head, heart, stomach, navel, anus, knee, shin, ankle and tail. The serpent moreover moves round and round in a clockwise direction. Its head lies at the point of the compass in the middle of the month of It takes a year to come round to the same point. It is therefore possible to determine, on any date, where the different limbs of the naga will lie along the boundary of the site. It is required in the sastras that the auspicious pillar should be posted at certain points of the naga's body in order to ensure good luck. The orientation of the door is also determined by the lie of the naga.

VIII. The lie of the naga

(क) श्रीश्रीश्री वामेण सेअते नाग ५० कोटि मायेते अन्यत्रे तिखियाचम् पृथिवी जायते आयते सदा ।

श्रीश्री-भाद्रव असाण कारितिषु सार नागसु पुर्वेक । दक्षिणे उदरे सैव पुष्टि सैव उत्तरे । पश्चिमे गोक्षसित अगोया सबलागुल तिभिमासे सुनिचल

मार्गिसिरे पुष्य माघे शिर नागसु दक्षिणे । पश्चिमे मुदोरशैव पृष्टिसम्पुर्वक । उत्तरेण पुच्छघात नैराए सबळागुळ तिभिमासे सुनिचळ ।

फाल्गुणे मधु वैशाखे शिरो नागसु पश्चिमे । उत्तरे उदरे सेव पुष्टि सेव दक्षिणे । पुवोस्य यदा पुच्छ बबेस्तीति लाङ्गल तिभिमासे सुनिचल ।

जेष्ठ आषाढ़ आवणेषु शिरनागस उत्तरे पासि उत्तरेसैव पुष्टिसैक पश्चिमे । दक्षिणे यदा सक्ष ईशानेसैव छाङ्कुछ (१४-१६ प्रः) (ख) एवे नाग परिणाम याणिमा। श्लोकः। वासेन सयने नाग। पथास केटी मीयुते। अनन्त ईती वीयात। पृथिवी यायते सदाः।

भाद्रव आसिन्य सिर नागो पृष्टके दखीणे उतरे चैव । पृष्टं च एव उतरे । पश्चिमे रापुच्छस्थितं । अग्निए सर्वछाङ्कछ । त्रिभीमासे ग्रुनीश्चछ ।

मार्गिसर पुस माघेण। सिर नागस्य दिखणे। पश्चिमे उदर चैव। पृष्टत् चैवक पूर्वकं। उतरे पुछस्थितं। नैऋते सर्वछाङ्कछं। त्रिभीमासे ग्रुनोश्चछ।

फालगुण्ये चैत्र वैसाखे सिर नागोशु पश्चिमे । उतरे उदर चैव । पृष्ठ चैव क दखीणे । पूर्वस्यक (ऋ?) दा पुछ । वाइवे स्थिती लाङ्कुलं । त्रीभी मासे शुनीश्चलं ।

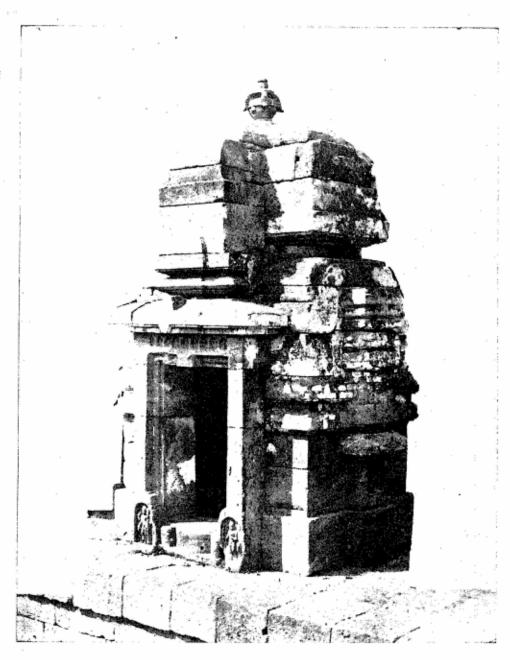
येष्ट साढ़ श्रावणेशु । सिर नागस उतरे । पाटी ओष्ट सर्वचैव । पश्चिमे दखीणे जबा पुछ । ईसान्ये सर्वछाङ्कुछ । त्रीभीमासे शुनीरचछ । (४४-४५ पुः)

(ग) श्लोक । तस्या ईशान भागेन स्तम्भरोपणमेव च । नागराजा क्रमेनैव ईशानं परिचिन्तयेत् । पूर्व्वे शिर भाद्रवार्द्धे ३ मार्गे दक्षिणमस्तके ३ फाल्गुणे वारुणेन्धेसे ३ जेष्ठे उत्तरमूर्द्धणि ३ । अस्यार्थ । भाद्रवाधिनकार्त्तिक नागशिर पूर्व्वे थाइ । माग्रसिरपुष्यमाघ नागशिर दक्षिणे थाइ । फाल्गुनचैत्रवैशास्त्र नागशिर पश्चिमे थाइ ।

(घ) भद्रादौ तु शिरः पूर्व्व मार्गादौ दक्षिणे शिरः ।फाल्गुनादौ शिरः प्रत्यक् ज्येष्ठादाबुत्तरे शिरः ।।

8. The naga lies on its left side. During the months of Bhadra, Aswina and Kartika, the head lies to the east, the back faces the north, the belly faces the south and the tail (extends from the western point of the compass to the s. E. point?). It remains in that position for three months.

During the months of Margasira, Pousa and Magha, the head is towards the south, the belly faces the west, the back, the east and the tail (extends from the northern point of



Miniature Khakhara Shrine, near Siddheswar

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the compass to the s. w. point?). It remains in that position for three months.

During the months of Phalguna, Chaitra and Baisakha, the head of the naga is towards the west, the belly faces the north, the back, the south and the tail (extends from the eastern point of the compass to the N. W. point?). It remains in that position for three months.

During the months of Jaisthya, Asarha and Sravana, the head of the naga lies towards the north, the belly faces the west, the back, the east and the tail (extends from the southern point of the compass to the N. E. point?). It remains in that position for three months.

IX. The movements of the naga

- (क) आहिधर महिराजा नित्य गम्य भ्रमन्तीह । चिळत चरण दिने । षष्ट तिमि सत्वा । हिबहनयष्टसका । चाळते मेकपादेक त्रिमि त्रिमि त्रिमि मासे । (४८पः
- (ख) नाग येँ उन्नृपे। नीत्यानी चलुअछि ताहा याणिमा। अचहर महीराया। निनीगौ मगती दोत्ये च। चलीत चरण दीने दीने। अष्ट त्रिमिसतं च। दीवहत परिसंक्षा चलती मेक पादेन। त्रिमिमासे। (१३-५४ प्रः) ईशान्य कोण माडि नाग चलुछि। १। (१३ प्रः)
 - (ग) वास्तु प्रमाणे न हि तस्य गात्रं वामेन सेति समितत काळं।त्रिभिनमासे परिनुत्य भूमो तं वास्तु नाग प्रवद्गित सिद्धाः। अस्यार्थः।

वास्तु येते सर्पगात्र ये देह तेनोहि । वाम अङ्ग माढ़ि सोइ थाइ । तिनि मासे भूमौक बोळन्ते दिगे छेखाए खाउ थान्ति । वास्तु नाग पमन्त बुळि सिद्धमाने अभूषिमाने बोळन्ति ।

> पूर्वा दिश्च शिरः कुर्वा नागणेते त्रिभिः त्रिभिः । भाद्र वा दैर्वामुपार्वे तस्य चक्ते शुभं गृहं ॥

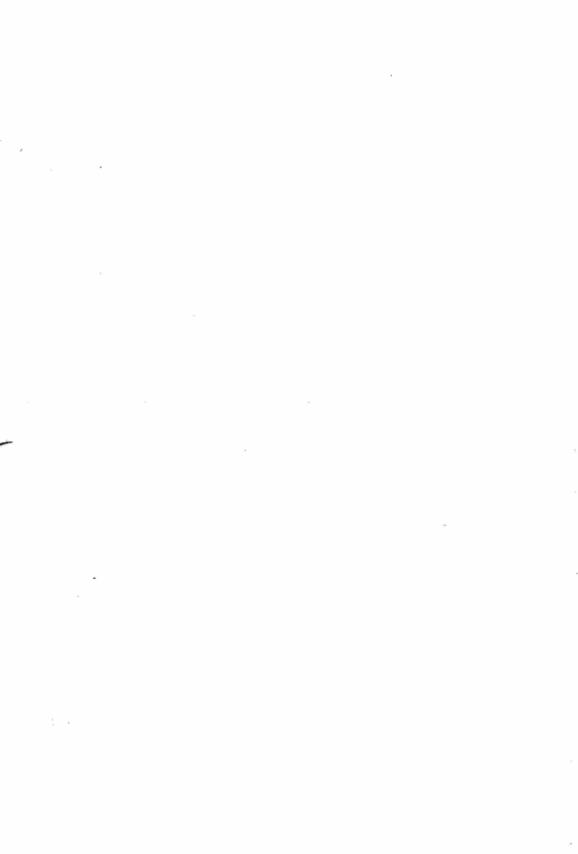
नागशिर पूर्व्व थाइ। ईशान कोणठार तिनि मास दिगे छेखाए याइ। ए तिनि मास ये ६० दिन एमन्ते दिग नड ६० भाग होइ। एमन्ते ६० दिने दिगभोग करइ। एहि प्रमाणे पूर्व्व दक्षिण पश्चिम उत्तर ए चारि दिग चछइ एरूपे।

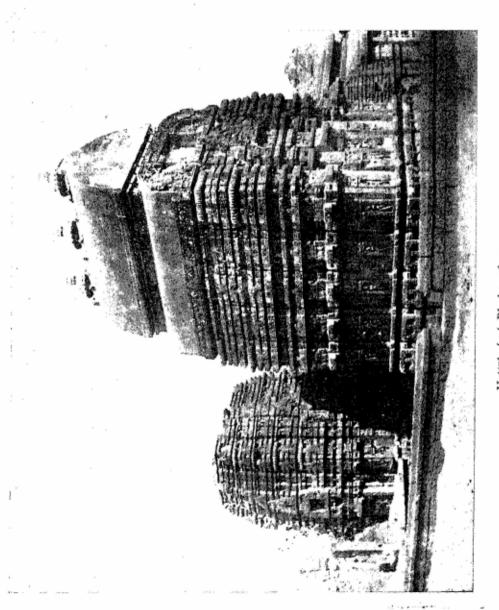
- (घ) तिनि दिग माड़ि शुअइ। दिगक अनाकान्त थाइ॥
 वामपारुश माड़ि नाग। शोइण वास्तु करे भोग॥
 ऐशान्य कोणु आद्य होइ। तिनि मास पूर्वे रहइ॥
 वास्तुर येते पूर्वदिग। दिनकु दिन करे भोग॥
 नड दिवसे शेष होइ। दक्षिणदिगकु माड़इ॥
 एहि प्रकारे चारिदिग। भोग करइ वास्तुनाग॥ (१३-१४ पृः)
- 9. During the months of Bhādra, Āswina and Kārtika, the head of the nāga lies towards the east. On the first day of this quarter, the head lies exactly at the N. E. point of the compass, while on the last day it lies similarly at the s. E. point. The head of the nāga thus moves one degree every day, in a clockwise direction.

In this connection, it is said in one of the passages quoted above that the naga covers by its length that portion of the boundary which subtends an angle of 270° at the centre leaving an angle of 90° open. It should be noted however that this does not agree with the opinion quoted in the previous article.

X. The eight divisions of the naga's body

(क) चत्रुश्रम भवे यदा नाग तत्र प्रमाणश्च विष्ठातो छांगुळमुखः। नागते यत्र हस्तश्च भागसे आते तथा। भागसत ताळमेको सारस्या दुगुण तद्रुधो। सिरहृद्र मुद्रसो नाभि पुच्छ जानुजङ्घ। आनुसैव छाङ्कुळेश्च जानिमा वृद्धसदात।। ताळ मेको फेणाभाग द्विताळ हृद्दभा तथा। तृअमुख्दरेशैव चतुर्थ ताळ नाभि





दस्यति । गुहिजे पञ्चतालञ्च षष्टताल या जङ्कनः सपतताल अन्टास्रोव पुच्छे चाष्टमेवचम् । (१५-१६ पृ:)

- (ख) गृहस्य यत हस्तं च। चतृश्रम भवे जदा। नाग तत्र प्रमाणं च। पृष्ठतो छांगुछे मुख।। नाग सेमे जत हस्तं च। भाग तस्य कारए तथा। भागस्य ताछमेको। सीरसा दुगुणं तदाः। ताछमेको फणाभागे। द्यय ताछ द्ययस्तथाः। त्रीय ताछ ददरे चैव। चतृताछ नाभीदेसक। हृदए पश्चताछं च। सष्टताछ यानुजंबन। सप्तताछं आन्दु चैव पुछे च अष्टमेवचः।। (४५-४६ पृः)
- (ग) नागिसर आठताल वेबत्तीना सर्प येड मासे येड तिनि दिग माढ़ि थाइ तिनि दिग माढ़िले येते हाथ होइ आठभाग करिव। आठभागर संख्या। ऋोक। ताल मेको फणाशिरः द्विताल कण्ठस्तस्ता। त्रिभिताल हृदयेश्चैव चतुर्तालोद्धां भवेत् पञ्चताल नाभिश्चैव पष्टताल गुहकस्तथा सप्तताल जघनश्चैव अष्टतालक्ष पुच्छये। अस्यार्थ नागर ये शरीर आठताल।
 - (घ) अष्टमाग कृत्वाभूमिः प्रथमं शिर उच्यते । द्वितीये हृद्यं चैव तृतीये जठरं तथा । चतुर्थं नाभिकं विद्यात् पश्चमं गुझमेवच । षष्ठं स्याज्ञानुदेशं च सप्तमं जघनं तथा । अष्टमं पुच्छभागं स्यान्नागराजः प्रकीतितः ॥ (१४ प्रः)
- 10. Divide the line along which the naga lies into 8 parts. The first portion forms the naga's head, while the rest constitute the heart, belly, navel, anus, knee, shin and tail. According to another reading, the length should be divided into 9 equal parts, of which the head is constituted by the first two, the rest being formed by the remaining divisions.

When the position of the naga has thus been determined, various religious ceremonies are performed before the actual commencement of building-operations.

One of these is the setting up of the auspicious pillar called *subhastambha*. This pillar should only be posted at certain points of the naga's body.

- XI. Where the pillar should be posted on the naga's body
- (क) नागर स्थम्म जिह पड़िले घटदारापुत्र प्रणाशे भीति। खनमस्तेके नाग गराहि श्रीसम्पद यदि जष्टरे। श्रीवभोग्य रूपते नाभि ख्यातोतु जातर त्रिसोभ पदुन्न देशविरोध।। जानुदीर्घ सवासोक्ष क्षतावलतन्न सोदेशश्वरोगी।। सीरो मृतु भये विद्वात्। पिठि शोक दारिद्रेक पुच्छे विविधभोग्यानि। कोटेण अर्थ-सम्पद शिर थम्मे भवे मृत्यु। प्रहा पुत्रशोक पुच्छ साधननासस्य। उदरे सर्व्वसम्पद।। (१६-१७ प्रः)
- (स) नागर येँ उस्थाने सम्म पड़ई तहीर छक्षण कहीवा। अर्थः। सिररे मृतु दिआई। पुष्टेरे सोक संन्ताप ग्रई। कोडरे अर्थ दी अई। गलारे पुत्रसोक होई। पुछ उदरे धनधान्य वर्धमान होई। (४६ प्रः)
- (ग) शिरः सा पृष्ट पुच्छाभ्याः शश्रुरोतिदिगन्तत्र शयने वाम पार्श्वेन तस्य कोते शुभं गृहं। अधैवार्थ। शिर मस्तक पृष्ट वोळन्ते पिठि। पुच्छ वोळन्ते छाख सश्च श्वेत वोल तिनि दिग माढ़ि थाइ। वाम अङ्ग माढ़ि शोइ थाइ। तस्य कोटं शुभं गृहं। गृह वोलन्ते कोट वोलन्ते पेटरे गृह शुभ देले सर्व्व भोगादि होइ।

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केंड तालरे शुभ देले कि होइ। श्लोक। दारापत्य प्रणाशो भवति च खनने मस्तके नागराज्ञि श्रीसम्पत्ति प्रभुतो यदि हृदय जठरेस्य व भोगौरूपेत। नाभि गात्रे रितशयभयदो गुइसं देहभोगं। जानु दीर्घप्रवासो खलुमपि शेषये पुच्छदेशे विरोधः। अर्थः। सर्पर मस्तक ये फेणा ए फेणारे शुभ देले गृहस्थ पुत्रनास याइ। खनन वोलन्ते कण्ठ। एथि शुभ देले भार्या नाश याइ। हृदयरे शुभ देले श्रीसम्पत्ति नाश याइ। जठर ये पेट एथि शुभ देले सकल भोगादिमान होइ। नाड़ीरे शुभ देले शत्रुभय होइ। गुहरे शुभ देले भोग करइ। जानुरे शुभ देले

गृहस्थ दीर्घ प्रवासी होइ। गृह भोग किर न पारइ। पुच्छरे शुभ देले विरोधमान होइ। एमन्त होइ नाग अष्टशरीर अष्टताल विवेचना। संक्षेप किर बुध ये पण्डित-माने वास्तु अर्घ देले से गृहेरे गृहस्थ अत्यन्त सुखार्त्ति पाइ। श्रीसम्पत्ति पाइ। इति नागपरिमाणसमाप्ति।

- (घ) दारापत्म प्रणाशो भवति च खनने मस्तके नागराज्ञः।
 श्रीसम्पत्तिः प्रभुत्वं यदि हृदि जठरे सर्वभोगैरूपेतः।।
 नाभौक्षीणं त्वराते रतिशयशुभदो गुह्मदेशे च रोगे।
 जान्वेदींर्घप्रवासी क्षयमि जघने पुच्छदेशे च मृत्यु॥ (१४ पृः)
- 11. If the hole for posting the auspicious pillar be dug at the head of the naga, the wife and children of the householder will die; at the heart and belly, wealth, prosperity and the enjoyment of power will follow; at the navel, the enemies of the householder will be overtaken by misfortune and good luck follow him instead; at the anus, sickness will follow; at the knee, the householder will have to live away from home for a long time, and death shall come if the pillar be posted at either the ankle or the tail.

If the pillar be set up towards the back of the naga, bereavement will follow, while prosperity will come if it is placed towards its lap.

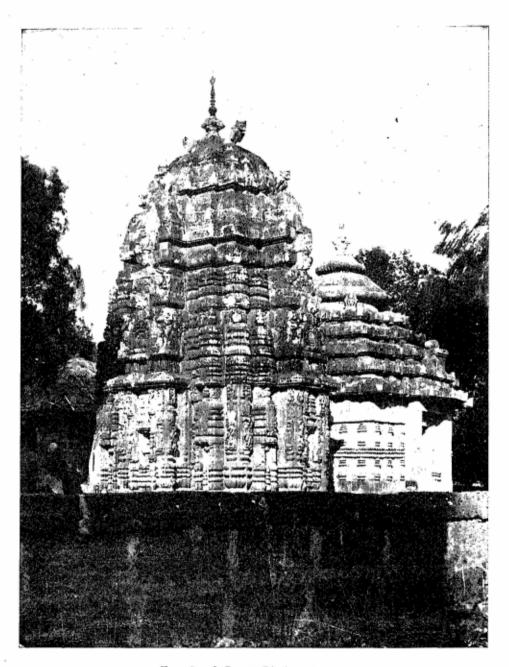
- XII. Where the door should be fixed with reference to the body of the naga
- (ग) नागविधि द्वारलक्षण ।। नागस्थान स्थान द्वारे विश्वकर्मा च भौषित दोषगुण समासाद्य कथितं वास्तुविस्तर ।। अर्थ । नागर स्थान मिन द्वार करिब । एमन्त बोल्जि विश्वकर्म्मणि वोइले दोषगुण मिन बुस्मि नाग स्वस्थाने द्वार कले धन-जन बहुत होइ। घर शुभकाले येमन्त नागर आठताल बुस्मि हृदय जठरे

शुभ देइ एवे सेहि प्रकारे करि परिणाम करि बुक्ति नाग हृदयरे जठरे द्वार करिब। ए भछ होइ। आउ स्थानमानङ्करे घर कले विरोध होइ।

12. The position of the door should be fixed from the position of the naga's limbs. Viswakarma says that if the effects of placing the door-way in relation to the limbs of the naga are taken into consideration before fixing its position, then great prosperity will be enjoyed by the householder.

Locate the eight limbs of the naga; then place the door at either its heart or its stomach. That will bring good luck. In any other case, dangers and strife will follow.

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Temple of Gauri, Bhubaneśwar

V. Astrological Considerations

- XIII. The effects of building in different months of the year
- (क) चैत्र्ये व्याधि माघेति । वैशाखे धन सम्पूर्ण । जेष्ठे न पशुचेव । आषाढ़े पशुनाशनः । आवणे ब्रह्महानि । भाद्रवे हानि रोगिणः । असिने जन दारिद्रे च । (२०-२१ प्रः)

कार्त्तिके धन नाभय। माघेण बहु शोक वृता। फाल्गुने बहु पुत्रीय। (१६ पृः)
(ख) एवे बारमास भल मन्द कहीबा। श्लोकः। चेत्रे व्याधि तीष्ठन्ति।
वैसाले धनसम्पद। येष्ठेन पशु चौर्य्या च। आषाढ़े पशु नाशनं। आवणे
बहुहानी च। भाद्रवे बहु रोगीणी। आसिन्ये जन नश्यन्ति। कार्तिके धन
लाभक। मार्गसिरे बहुधन चैव। पुसेणं टस्करं भवेत। माघे बहु सोकं च।
फाल्गुने बहु पुत्रकं (४८ पृः)

(ग) एवे गृह मासफल कहिबा।

श्लोक। चैत्रे च शोकमवाप्रोति। गृहकारयेन्नरः।

वैशाखे धनरत्नानि। जेष्ट्ये मृत्यु विनिर्द्दिशेत्।

आषाढ़े धननाशञ्च । पशु वृद्धिमवाप्नुयात् ।

श्रावणे भूमिळाभाय। हानि भाद्रपदे तथा।

पत्नी नाराञ्च वाश्विने। बहु धान्यानि कात्तिके।

मार्गाशिरे धनः प्राप्ति । वीषे चौरभय तथा ।

माघे अग्निभयं कुर्व्यात्। फाल्गुणे काञ्चनं भवेत्।।

अर्थ। चैत्रमासरे शोक जात होइ। वैशाखे धन स्त्रानि होइ। जेश्वे गृहस्त मरइ। आषाढ़े धन हानि होइ। श्रावणे भूमि लाभ होइ। भाद्र मासे सर्व्वहानि होइ। आश्विने भार्य्या मरइ। कार्त्तिकरे बहुधन होइ। मार्गशिरे बहुधन होइ। पौषे चौरभय होइ। माघरे अग्निभय होइ। फाल्गुने धनपुत्र होइ।

- (घ) वैशाखे धनरक्नानि ज्येष्ठे मृत्युविनिर्द्दिशेत्।

 श्रावणे भूमिलाभः स्याद्धानि भीद्रपदे तथा।

 प्रावणे भूमिलाभः स्याद्धानि भीद्रपदे तथा।

 प्रावणाश्चाश्विने च बहुभार्थ्या च कार्त्तिके।।

 मार्गशोर्षे धनावाप्तिः पौषे चौरभयं तथा।

 अशुभं च भयं विद्याद्गि मीघे विनिर्द्दिशेत्।।

 फाल्गुने काञ्चनं पुत्रं चैत्रे च शोकवान भवेत। (४ प्रः)
- 13. Vaisākha brings wealth; Jaisthya, theft of cattle or death; Āsārha, the death of cattle; Srāvaṇa, great loss (the acquisition of landed property, according to another version); Bhādra, loss and illness; Āswina, famine in the land (?) or loss of one's wife; Kārtika, gain of wealth or the acquisition of many wives; Agrahāyana, wealth; Pousa, theft; Māgha, bereavement or danger from fire; Phālguna, abundance of progeny or gold and progeny; Chaitra, sickness or bereavement.
- XIV. Effects of building in the light or dark half of the month
 - (क) कृष्ण शुक्ठ वेणी पक्षर कथा ।। श्लोक ।। शुकळपक्षे भवे सुख्य कृष्णेण टसकर भवेत् तैम्बचा विचार कृतइव यदि चेत महाहानि ।। (२१ प्रः)
 - (ख) कृष्णपक्षे तस्कर चोरभय होई । ग्रुक्तपक्षे ग्रुख सम्पद देइ । (४९ प्रः)
- 14. If the building-operation is begun during the dark-half of the month, then there will be danger from thieves; if, on the other hand, it is begun in the light-half, there will be prosperity and happiness.

- XV. Effects of building on different days of the week
- (क) भास्करे शुभदायक। नृपभय रिवसुते भूमिपुत्रेन नाशकः। गुरुशुक्र बुधवारेन गृहकर्म्मानि कारये। इति वदित वराहे। १।। (२१ प्टः)
- (ख) पते सात वा छक्षण कहिब। शशि क्लेश दारिद्र च। भास्करे शुभ-दायकः। अग्निभये रविपुत्रे। बुध गुरु शुक्रवारेण। गृह कार्य्यानि कारए (४९ पृ:)
- (ग) वारशुद्धि ।। शशि कल्लह दारिद्रचे । भास्करे ह्यग्निदाहे शाकविल च रिवपुत्रे भूमिपुत्रे मृतेषु । लुधगुरु कविवारे सस्तलग्ने प्रशस्ते इति वदित वराहो ।अर्थ । गृहाघट देवाकू । सोमवारे कल्लह होइ । दारिद्रच होइ । रिववारे अग्निदाह होइ । शणिवारे शोक होइ । धनक्षय होइ । मङ्गल वारे मृत्यु होइ । लुधवार गुरुवार शुक्रवार ए तिनि वारे गृह ईशान कले धन सम्पत्ति होइ । वारफल ।

वदेयं भवति भानु दिने अर्थनाशः शौरेरपि श्चितिसुतस च वज्रघातः। प्रासादसद्मपुरपुष्करिणोक्रियासु धर्म्मार्थ वाञ्छित फर्जानि शुभाप्रहानि।

(घ) वन्हेर्भयं भवति भानुदिनेऽर्थनाराः । शौरेदिने क्षितिसुतस्य च वज्रपातः । प्रसादसदापुरपुरष्करिणी क्रियासु । धम्मीर्थवाव्छितफळानि शुभमहाणां ॥

सोमवारे कळह होइ। द्रिद्ध होइ दिन याइ।। रविवारे अग्निभय। शनिवारे धनक्षय।। आवर शोकहिँ दिअइ। मङ्गले वज्रपात होइ। गुरु भार्गवा बुध तिनि। शुभे प्रशस्त एहा घेनि। (६-७ प्टः)

15. Monday brings strife and poverty; Tuesday, death from stroke of lightning; Wednesday, Thursday and

Friday bring good luck to the householder; Saturday, danger from fire or bereavement or the king's displeasure; Sunday brings good luck or danger from fire (according to another version).

- XVI. Effects of building during different phases of the moon
- (क) पञ्चमे उच्चाटने तथा दशमी चौरभय। एकादशो नृपतिभय। अमिवै पति न सहन्ति। भार्थ्यां ना सहन्ति पूर्णिमा। पञ्चदश तिथिचैव। नवमी परि-वर्ज्ञये नन्दा अर्धक्षय जातु।। भद्रर्द्ध परिवर्ज्जये। यया निधने पुत्रेश्चैव। रुज्ञ आप सु परजाक्षत्र। पूर्णत पतिक्षआत। ईश्वाने तेषु भार्युसु। (१६ पृ:)
- (ग) तिथिशुद्धिः। प्रतिपद गृहकार्य्यञ्च दुःख प्राप्नोति नित्यसः। अर्थक्षय तथा षष्टि पञ्च मोचाटनं तथा। चौरभय दशम्यञ्च एकादशी द्वादशि नृपाभयात। पत्नीनाशञ्च पौर्णमास्या पतिनाशो कुहुस्तथा। अस्यार्थ। गृहीमानङ्क प्रतिपदारे दुखी होइ। षष्टीरे धनक्षय होइ। पञ्चिमरे उच्चाटन होइ। दशमीरे चौरभय होइ। एकादशो द्वादशीरे राजभय होइ। पौर्णमीरे भार्च्या नाश याइ। अमावस्यारे गृहस्य मरइ। चतुर्थी नवमी चतुर्द्दशी ए तिनि तिथि रिक्त। एथि गृह शुभ देले शक्तभय होइ। द्वितीया सप्तमी चैव नृतीया अष्टमि त्रयोदशी पञ्चेते धनरत्नानि स्थम्भलप्नो शुभेक्षणे। द्वितीया सप्तमी नृतोया अष्टमी त्रयोदशी ए पाञ्च तिथिरे गृहार्घ देवाकू शुभ। स्थिर लग्न हेव। शुभ वेल हेव। एमन्त हेले शुभ हेले श्रीसम्पत्ति होइ। तिथि फलमाइ। नन्दानाः करि झेया भद्रा मङ्गल नामदा। न रिक्त च शुखं वित्तं पासोयच्छिन्त यायइ। मृद्धिजच्छिन्त रिक्तन्ति गृहारम्भे शुतां त्यजेत्। कुहुन्दुरि तदा झेयाभ पूर्णा लक्ष्मी प्रजच्छित। पौर्णम्या लक्ष्मीकर।
 - (घ) गृहं कृत्वा प्रतिपदि दुःखं प्राप्नोति नित्यशः।
 अर्थक्षयं तथा षष्ट्यां पश्चम्यां चित्तचश्वलः॥
 चौरभीतिर्दशम्यां तु चैकादश्यां नृपाभयं।
 पत्नीनाशब्च पौर्णम्यां स्थाननाशः कुहौ तथा॥

Gouriya Temple, near Markandeswar Lake, Puri

रिक्तायां सर्वकार्थ्याणि नाशमाथान्ति सर्व्वदा । द्वितोया सप्तमी चैव तृतीयाष्ट त्रयोदशी ॥ पञ्चसु स्तम्भकम्माणि स्थिरस्यने शुभेक्षणे ॥ (६ पृः)

16. If the building-operation is begun on the first day (after either the new or the full moon), one is sure to be overtaken by sorrow; the sixth brings about loss of wealth, while the fifth brings unrest of mind. The tenth causes loss from theft, while the eleventh brings about the king's displeasure. The full moon causes the death of one's wife, while the new moon brings about loss of landed property (?). The fourth, ninth and the fourteenth (commonly known as rikta) are responsible for the frustration of all efforts. The second, seventh, third, eighth and thirteenth are favourable for performing the ceremony of the auspicious pillar.

XVII. Rabisuddhi

(ग) रिवशुद्धिः श्लोक। यत्रराशिस्थितं सूर्य्यः त्रिषष्टदशलाभक एकादश द्विपव्य नवमोप्यष्टा त्रयोदश विनात्परं। प्रथमे रिवगोचर शुद्धि होइव। तृतीय षष्ट दशम एकादश इये चारि राशिरु एक राशि होइव। २य १म १ म ए तेर दिन उतार शुभ होइ। आऊ पाञ्चरासि जन्म १ चतुर्थ ४ सप्तम ७ द्वादश १२ अष्टम ८। एतेथारे सूर्य्य थिले विद्व होइ। रिवशुद्धि। जन्मन्यकं त्यजे विद्वान यदीच्लेदात्मनः शुभं। जन्मन्यके समायायो भार्य्यापुत्रादि संक्ष्य। द्वितीये धननासस्यात्। तृतीये धनसम्पदः। चतुर्थे वन्धु वैषम्यं। पञ्चमे पुत्रसंक्ष्य। षष्ठे धनादि सम्प्राप्ति। गृहिल्द्रं तु सप्तमे। अष्टमे स्त्रियते भर्त्ता। नवमे कीर्त्तिनाशनं। दशमे धनधान्यादि। धम्म्यश्चेकादश रवौ। शोकव्याधि विपर्द्रभ्र विरधा द्वादशे स्थिते।। इति रिवशुद्धिः।

(घ) जन्मराशेः शुभः सूर्य्य-स्त्रि-षष्ट दश लाभगः। द्विपञ्च नवमोऽपिष्ट त्रयोदश दिनात्परं॥

ए अन्ते रिवशुद्धि शुण। गृहकर्मरे ये कारण।। तृतीय षष्ट ये दशम। एकादश घेनि उत्तम।। द्वितीय नवस पञ्चम। तेरिदन अन्ते उत्तम।। जन्म चतुर्थ सपतम। द्वादश आवर अष्टम।। पाञ्च राशिरे सूर्य्य थिव। सर्वदा शुभक्क न देव।। (६ पूः)

17. The zodiacal sign in which the sun was present during the birth of a person is his birth-sign. That person should not set the auspicious pillar (i. e. begin building-operations) when the sun is in the same position. Counting that as one, the third, sixth, tenth and eleventh bring good luck to the builder; the second, fifth and ninth are also auspicious (after the expiry of the first thirteen days?). Never begin operations on the first, fourth, seventh, eighth and twelfth signs.

(According to another version) the second brings about loss of wealth; the third, wealth and prosperity; the fourth, loss of friends; the fifth, death of children; the sixth, acquisition of wealth; the seventh, division in a household; the eighth, loss of one's wife; the ninth, loss of fame; the tenth, wealth and prosperity; the eleventh, religious merit; the twelfth, strife, bereavement and sickness,

XVIII. The influence of the zodiacal signs

- (ग) वृष । सिंह । विछा कुम्भ वेश्मकार्य्य शुभक्षण ।
- 18. Taurus, Leo, Scorpio and Aquarius are auspicious in connection with building-operations.

XIX. The influence of the constellations

- (ग) नक्षत्रफळं। आदित्यादय रोहिणी मृगशिरो जेष्टा धनिष्टा उत्तरा। पौष्य विष्णुमृगानुराधा गुरुहि शुद्धे सुपुत्रान्विते। सोम्याना दिवसेथ पापरहिते योगेभि-रिक्तै तिथौ। विष्टित्यक्तदिने वदन्ति मुनयो वेश्मादि कार्य्य शुभा। अर्थ। गृह स्थम्भारोपणकु नक्षत्र शुभफ्छं। आदित्य द्यय बोळन्ते। १३।१४।१६।१८।१८।२३। १२।२१।२६।२८।१८।८ एते नक्षत्र शुभफ्ळ अटइ।
 - (घ) अदित्यद्यय रोहिणी मृगशिरा ज्येष्ठा धनिष्ठोत्तरा ।

 पैष्णा विष्णु मघानुराधगुरुभिः शुद्धैः सुतारान्वितैः ॥
 सौम्यान्यां दिवसेऽथ पापरहिते योगेऽतिरिक्ते तिथौ ।
 विष्ठित्यक्तदिने वदन्ति मुनयो वेश्मादिकार्य्य शुभं ।
 - (अन्यच) अश्विनी रोहिणी मूळा ह्यूत्तरात्रयमेव च। स्वाती हस्तानुराधासु स्तम्भारम्भः प्रशस्यते। (७ पृः)
- (ग) विष्णे देवाग्निसये श्रवणासयमेवच धनिष्ठाबहुसोगञ्च वहणं मरणसवेत्। अजपादे सय कुर्व्वादोषे शरण पञ्चक। अश्यार्थ उत्तराषाढ़ारे गृहकर्स्म कले अग्निसय होइ। श्रवणा नक्षत्रे गृहकर्स्म कले सय होइ। धनिष्ठा नक्षत्रे गृहकर्स्म कले रोगी होइ। शतिभषा नक्षत्रे गृहकर्स्म कले मृत्यु होइ। पूर्व्वमेदे नक्षत्रे गृहकर्स्म कले नृपसय होइ। एमन्त होइ पाञ्च नक्षत्र दोष।
 - (ग) धनु मीनयोर्मध्ये यदि गच्छति चन्द्रमा।
 न हरे तृणकाष्ठादि न गच्छे दक्षिणामुखे।

अर्थ। चन्द्रमा धनु छाड़ि मकर चन्द्र येवे प्रवेश होइ मकर कुम्भमीन सरि याए शरण पश्चक।

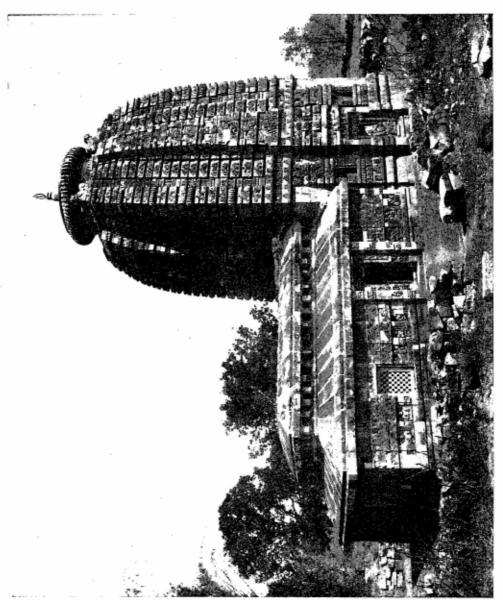
(घ) धनुर्मीन द्वयोर्मध्ये यावत्तिष्ठति चन्द्रमाः।
 न छिन्दाचात्तृणकाष्ठादीन्नगच्छे दक्षिणां दिशं।। (८ पः)

VI. Astrological Considerations (contd.)

XX. Bandha

- ्क) द्रघवाजत्रहस्त°च। प्रत हस्तेन गुणएते। अष्टाभि हस्ते पिण्ड। सेम (स?)बन्ध आयते। (२६ प्रः)धज्ञशः धृमि २। सिंह ३। स्यान ४। बृष ४।खर ६। गज्ञ ७। धनस ⊏। (४० प्रः)
- (ख) दीर्घवाजतहस्तञ्च। प्रती हस्तं च गुणएत। अष्टमभिहरते पिण्ड। शेस बन्धस्य उच्यते। श्री। ध्वज। घूम्र। सिंह। श्वन। वृष। खर। गज। ध्वज। ⊏। ए अष्ट बन्ध। (१० प्टः)
- (ग) घर बन्ध घराणकु घराण धार । वास्तुभूमि येते वखराकु येते हात होइ एहाकु दीर्घ बोछि । घरर गभीरकु प्रती बोछि । दीर्घ हाथ थोइ प्रति हाथ गुणिमा । गुणन्ते गुणना घन येते होइ एहाकु वास्तुर घनहाथ बोछि । ए घनहाथ उपर करि थोइ थाई । ए घराण मानङ्क मुछ राशिटी । तछ करि एहा घनहाथ थोइवा । अष्टवन्ध घराण निमिते आठभागे हरिव । उपरे शेष येते अंश रहिछा । ए घरर बन्ध होइ । ध्वक धृम सिंहायुरवानवृषखरस्त्रथा । गजध्वसायाते चैव गृह-बन्ध स उच्यते । अस्यार्थ । एक वन्ध्व हेछे ध्वक्तवन्ध होइ । दुइ बन्ध हेछे धृमबन्ध होइ । तिनि बन्ध हेछे सिंह बन्ध होइ । चारि रहिछे स्वानबन्ध होइ । पाञ्च रहिछे वृषवन्ध होइ । छय रहिछे खरबन्ध होइ । सात रहिछे गजबन्ध होइ । आठ रहिछे ध्वसवन्ध होइ । एमन्ते अष्टवन्ध जानिमा ।
 - (घ) व्यासेन गुणितं दैर्घ्यमष्टाभिभीजितं पुनः । शेषं घ्वाजादिकं ज्ञेयं पूर्वीदिभवनाष्टके ।। (१ प्रः)
- 20. Multiply the length by the breadth of the house and divide the product by 8. If the remainder be 1, then the bandha of the house will be dhwaja or the flag. Similarly if it is 2,3,4,5,6,7,8 (i. e.0), the bandha will be as follows, dhumra,

Paraśurāmeśwar Temple, Bhubaneśwar



smoke; singha, lion; swāna, dog; brisha, bull; khara, ass; gaja, elephant, and dhwānkha, crow.

XXI. Their effects

- (घ) ध्वजे विभूतिर्मरणं च घूम्रे । सिंहे जयः श्वा च करोत्यनर्थं भोगो वृषे हानिकरः खरे च। पुष्टिर्गजे काकपदे च दुःखं॥ (१० पृः)
- 21. Dhwaja brings riches; dhumra, death; singha, victory; swāna, troubles; brisha, enjoyment; khara, loss; gaja, growth (?), and dhwānkha, sorrow.

XXII. The use of a house determined by its bandha

- (क) धजे देवगृह कृजात । धृमेण हुमशालेक । सिंहेन स्रधरचैव सुनेण कुट-शालेक । वृ वृषवे घर वात वृतात । खरेन अशशालेक । गजेन रक्रघर कृजात । घसेन सहस्र शालेक । (५० पृ:)
 - (ख) जेड बन्धरे जेड घर करिव ताहा जाणिमा । श्लोक । ध्वजे देवगृहं कुर्यात् । धूम्रेण होमसालिका । सिंघेण शिरिघरं कुर्यी । (४१ पृः)
- (ग) एवं केंड घर केउ बन्धरे तोलिवा ताहा जानिमा। ध्वजेन देवगृहं कुर्च्या धृमेन होमशालकं। सिंहे श्रीघरं कुर्च्यात् स्वाने कुटीनशालक वृषे अन्तःपुर कुर्च्या खरे पशु नियोजयेत्। गजे भण्डारकश्चैव। धुम्ने नं शस्त्रशालकं। अर्थ। ध्वजबन्धे देवगृह करिव। धुम्नबन्धे होमशाला करिव। स्तुअ घर करिव। खन्धा-घर करिव। सिंहवन्धे श्रीघर। श्रीघर बोलन्ते यो घर बड़ से घर वेहेरन भोगादि करिव। स्वान बन्धे नानाप्रकार युद्धिन घरमान बलन्ते ये पवनयन्त्रघर एमन्त नाना कुद्धीन घरमान होइव। वृषवन्धे अस्तेःसरपुरकु जात बोलन्ते। आपनार अङ्गभोग करिवा। कुदुम्ब्यादि घर करिव। खरवन्धे हातीशाला घोडाशाल

पशुजन्तुमानङ्क शाल करिब । गजे भण्डार बोलन्ते भण्डार करिब । गन्ताघर करिब । द्रव्य थोइवा घर ये ताहा करिब । ध्वंस बन्ध शस्त्रशाल बोलन्ते क्रिमि-साल घर साक्जेघर किअवा सैन्याघर करिब । एमन्ते अष्टबन्ध अष्टप्रकारे घर करिब ।

- (घ) ध्वजे देवगृहं कुर्ग्याद्भे च होमशालकः। सिंहे च श्रीगृह कुर्ग्यात् श्वाने कुटुणीशालकः।। वृषे अन्तःपुर कुर्ग्यात् खरे पश्कियोजयेत्। गजे भण्डारकं चैव ध्वांक्षे च शस्त्रशालकः॥
- 22. Now is being indicated the bandha with which each apartment should be made. The sanctuary should have dhwaja as its bandha; the cooking apartments should be of dhumra bandha; the state-apartment, of singha bandha; the place for husking corn, of swāna bandha; the inner apartments, of brisha bandha; the stable for horses, elephants and other animals, of khara bandha; the store-room should have gaja as its bandha, while the armoury and soldiers' barracks should be of dhwānkha bandha.

It would appear from a consideration of the above passage that the length and breadth of these different apartments of a royal household were chosen in such a manner that the apartments belonged to the eight bandhas named above. This was probably considered auspicious and the proper thing to do.

- XXIII. Disposition of the doors according to bandhas
- (क) द्वार विचारकु। धजेण पित्रमे द्वार श्रीकरे सिंहमेव च। प्रुवेद्वार वृषे सव। दक्षिणे गणमेवचम। धस्यणे नैरेते द्वार। धृमेण वावइ तथा। ईशाने स्वान पूजो॥ खरचे द्वार अष्टिका। (३१ प्रः)



Small Rekha Shrine near Siddheśwar, Bhubaneśwar



- (ख) येड बन्धरे येड आड़कु द्वार ताहा याणिमा । ध्वयेन पश्चिम द्वार । उतरे सिंघ मेवचः । पूर्वद्वार वृषरचैव । दक्षिणे गजमेवच । ध्वांक्षेण नैत्रमृत द्वार । ध्वजेण वयवस्तथा । ईशाने श्वान पुत्रे । खर च द्वार अग्नयः । (५०-५१ पृ:)
- (ग) ध्वज धूश्रश्व पूर्विंशिंशिंह स्वानश्व दक्षिणे खूषसर पश्चिमादि गजध्वसो च उत्तरे। अर्थ। ध्वजवन्य धूस्रवन्य पूर्विंदिगे अछि। सिंहवन्य स्वानवन्य दक्षिणिदिके अछि। खूषवन्य खरवन्य पश्चिमदिके अछि। गजवन्य ध्वसवन्य उत्तरिके अछि। एहाङ्क ए दिगमाने घर। सदा सर्व्वंदा दिने ए वन्धमाने ए दिगरे थान्ति। एहाङ्कर आड चिछवार नाहि। ए घर येँ उ वन्धे होइथिव से वन्धकु से दिग द्वार।।

बृषवन्ध पूर्व्वद्वारे गजश्च दक्षिणामुखः । ध्वजञ्च पश्चिमद्वारे सिंहे गृहर उत्तर ॥

अर्थ । सिंहवन्घे घर हेले उत्तरद्वार करिब । बृषवन्धे घर हेले पूर्विद्वार होइब । गजवन्ध हेले दक्षिणद्वारे होइब । ध्वजवन्ध हेले पश्चिमद्वार हेव ।

- (घ) बृषवन्ध घरर द्वार । पूर्वरे कहे मुनिवर । १ । गजवन्ध द्वार दक्षिणे ध्वजवन्ध द्वार पश्चिमे । २ सिंहवन्धे उत्तरद्वार । दिग अनुरूपे विचार । ३ (२१ प्रः)
- 23. The door of an apartment should face one of the following directions according to the bandha of the latter; west for dhwaja, N. W. for dhumra, north for singha, N. E. for swāna, east for brisha, s. E. for khara, south for gaja and s. W. for dhwānkha.

XXIV. The star under which a house is built

- (क) नृपति परोण हारएते। सेस अंशं विज्ञानिय। ततो ऋक्ष विनि-दृश्यते। (४६ पृः)
- (ख) श्लोकः। अष्टभी हरते पिण्ड। ऋक्षभागेन हारएत। सेस अंस वीयानीत। तत्र ऋक्ष वेनीदस्यतेः। (४१-४२ प्रः)

(ग) अष्टाभि गुणितं पिण्डं रिख्यभागेन हारयेत् ।
 शेष भृक्ष विज्ञानिया स्विनदि गणिते बुधः ।

अर्थ। घरर पिण्ड ये घनहस्त येते हाथ थोइ एथकु अष्टबन्धे गुणिम। ए येते होइ एथकु सताइस नक्षत्रे हरन्ते उपरे शेष ये रहइ से घरर नक्षत्र होइ। ए नक्षत्र तिनि पाद। एकपाद नोहिब। आपना नक्षत्रकु नाड़ि नोहिब। तिनि नक्षत्र तिनि पाद। एकपाद नक्षत्र येवे होइ से घरे विन्न बहुत होइ। दुइ पाद नक्षत्र कि चारिपाद नक्षत्र येवे होइ नाड़ि नोहिले शुभ तार होइ।

(घ) अब्दाभि गुंणितं पिण्डमृक्ष्भागेन हारयेत् ।
रोषमृद्धं विज्ञानीया दिश्वन्यादिक्रमेण च ।।
मृद्धपिण्डकु आठे गुणि । सताइरारे हर पुणि ।।
छब्धरे प्रयोजन नाहिं । रोषरे नक्षत्र हुअइ ॥
घर नक्षत्र हेळा सेहि । विचार ग्रुभाग्रुभ तिह् ॥
आपणा नक्षत्रकु पुण । नाड़ी नोहिब गणि आण ॥
नाड़ी होइले न करिब । ए पुणि त्रिपाद नोहिब ॥
त्रिपाद होइले न कर । विन्न कराए एहि घर ॥
दुइ पाद चारि पादरे । सुख हुअइ सेहि घरे ॥
एरुपे होइला नक्षत्र । एवे ग्रुण हे आन तत्त्व ॥

24. Multiply the area of the house (in sq. cubits) by 8 and then divide by 27. The remainder denotes the constellation under which the house (is 'born'). If it is the same as the birth-star of the owner, or if it belong to the ekapāda or tripāda subdivisions, then the house will bring troubles. There will be happiness, if the star belongs either to the dwipāda or chāripāda subdivisjons.

- (क) रेवती २० दिति ७ पित ७ मरुतप १६ मूला १६ खित १२-२१-२६ । हरि २२ । सोम ६ । वाजि १ । धिन २३ । कमळा ४ । (२२ प्टः)
- (घ) १ अश्विनी, २ द्विजा, ३ क्वतिका, ४ रोहिणी, ४ मृगशिरा, ६ आर्द्री, ७ पुनर्वसु, ८ पुष्या, ६ अश्लेषा, १० मघा, ११ पूर्वाफालगुनी, १२ उत्तरा फालगुनी, १३ हस्ता, १४ चित्रा, १४ स्वाती, १६ विशाखा, १७ अनुराधा, १८ ज्येष्ठा, १६ मूला, २० पूर्व्वाषाढ़ा, २१ उत्तराषाढ़ा, २२ श्रवणा, २३ धनिष्ठा, २४ शतिभषा, २४ पूर्व्वभाद्र, २६ उत्तरभाद्र, २७ रेवती। (२६ प्टः)
- XXV. Finding the probable age and means of destruction of the house
- (क) अष्टाभि गुणन्ते पिण्ड ।। पाठिभागेण हारएते ।। शेष अंशं विजा-न्विया । ततो जीवन सेतुते ।। जीवनस्य देवहारिता सेस जातिन उचेत ।। ।।। जीवनस्य ततहारि तसंसं मृतु उचुते । पृथि आपात आकास वाकि वएध आअचेत ।। (४६-४०),
- (ख) जीवनसतचद्वारितमस्य मृतुंक भवेत। प्रिभातमायसप्रिभा। साद्रीव गुण लम्बतेः। पृथिवी। आप तेय। वाइब। आकास। ए पाञ्चभूत (५२ प्रः)
- (ग) घरर पिण्डकु आठे गुणन्ते येते होइ। पथकु घरर आयुस ये ६० वर्ष। एमन्त ६०के हरिबा। उपरे शेष ये रहइ से मरण सुतेक होइ। पृथि १ आप २ तेज ३ वायु ४ आकास ४ तत्र ए केमन्त पृथि पिड़ले घर अळुया रहि भाजि याइ। आप पिड़ले जलरे भाजइ तेज पिड़ले अग्निरे दिह होइ वायु पिड़ले वाआरे भाजइ आकाश पिड़ले चलके भाजइ ए निमन्ते भाजइ।
 - (घ) वसुभिर्गुणितं पिण्डं षष्टिभागेन हारयेत्। शेषमंशं विजानीयाद्दायुर्गेहस्य कोविदः॥ पृथिवी-जळ-तेजांसि वायुराकाश एव च। पञ्चायुर्जातये तत्र भग्नदाहादिकं क्रमात्॥ (११ प्रः)

25. Multiply the length of the house by its breadth, multiply the product by 8 and divide by 60. The remainder gives the age of the house. Divide the probable age by 5 (the number of the elements). From the remainder you will be able to find out how the house will be destroyed. If it is 1, the house will never be completely thatched; if it is 2, water will destroy the house; if 3, then fire will burn the house; if 4, the house will be destroyed by a storm; if 5, the house will be struck by lightning.

XXVI. The nabangsa of the house

- (क) ऋक्षचत्रुगुण कुजात । नवभिभाग कारएते । मेसं असं विजानीयात । टसकरादि गणिते बुध । टसर १ । भोग २ ॥ वितक्षण ३ ॥ दातरा ४ ॥ ति ४ ॥ अभअ ६ ॥ पुषेक ७ ॥ दरिद्र ८ ॥ देव आल ६ ॥ (४८-४६ पृः)
- (ख) ऋशं चतुर्गुणं कृत्वा। नविभभाग हरएत। सेस अंस वीयाणीत। टसकर दुर्गुणं इथें। टसकर। भोग२। वितक्षण३। दात्रिअ ४ नृपती ५ डभयः ६। अधुसेक ७। दारिद्र ८। देवाळय १ ए नव अंस (५३ प्रः)
- (ग) घर नक्षत्र येते अङ्क तँहिकि ४रे गुणिमा। येते होइ एथुक ६रे हरिवा। उपरे शेष ये रहइ से घरर नवांश होइ। तस्कर १ भोग २ वितक्षणळा-दाता ४ नृपति ४ अभय ६ नपुंसक ७ दारिद्रच ८ देवाळय ६। तळे ळच्च ये होइळा से घरर राशि होइळा।
 - (क) मृक्षं चतुर्गृणं कुर्ग्या त्रवभागेन हारयेत्। रोषमंशं विज्ञानीयात्तं राशिमादिशेत्।। आदौ चौरभयं भोगी द्वितीये वित्तनाशनं। बह्रौ वेदे भवेदाता नृपति पश्चमे तथा।। षष्ठे भयमवाप्नोति सप्तमे च न्पुंसकः। वसौ दरिद्रतामेति नवमे विष्णुमन्दिरं।। (१२ प्टः)



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26. Multiply the index number of the constellation of the house by 4 and divide by 9. If the quotient is 1, then there will be theft in the house. If it is 2, there will be enjoyment (of wealth) in the house; if 3, there will be loss of wealth; if it is 4, the householder will be a munificent person; if it is 5, the householder will become a king; if it is 6, there will be an absence of fear; if it is 7, (the householder will become?) a hermaphrodite; if it is 8, there will be poverty; if it is 9, the house will be a temple. The remainder gives the index number of the zodiacal sign of the house.

XXVII. The presiding naga of the house

- (क) दोर्घ दुइ मिश्रिता।। दोर्घ दुइ गुण कर होइ।। ३४।। तपचुभूत।। रिक्षवसु हरते सैव।। सेस नाग उनते। अनन्त वासुकि सैव। तक्षेक क्रोकोटस्तथा। राङ्क कुळिक पद्मअ। महापद्म अष्टपत। (४८-९ प्रः)
- (ख) श्रृसभवशु हरते चैव । सेस नागत्र उच्यतेः । आठनागनामः । श्लोकः । अनन्त वासुकी शै(व्य ?) तक्षककोटकस्तथाः । संखं कुळीक पदां श्र । अष्ठ-नागवीधिएतेः । (४२ पृः)
- (ग) घरर पिण्डकु घरनक्षत्रे गुणिमा ८ रे हरिवा। शेष ये रहइ से घरर नाग होइ। अनन्त १ वासुिक २ तक्षक ३ कर्कोट ४ सख ४ कुलिक ६ पद्म ७ महापद्म ८ एमन्ते अष्टकुळा नाग होइ।
 - (घ) अनुक्षेणगुणितं पिण्डं अष्टभागेन हारयेत् । अष्टौ नागाननन्तादीन भागशेषं प्रकल्पयेत् ॥ (१२ प्रः)
- 27. Multiply the area of the house (in sq. cubits) by the index number of its star and divide by 8. The remainder indicates which naga lives in the building-site; 1 Ananta,

2 Bāsuki, 3 Takshaka, 4 Karkota, 5 Şankha, 6 Kulika, 7 Padma and 8 Mahapadma.

XXVIII. Calculating the expenses of building the house

- (घ) अष्टाभिर्भाजितात्यच्छेषं स व्ययो भवेत्।
 व्ययाधिक्यं न कर्तव्यं गृहमायाधिकं शुभं।। (१२ प्रः)
- 28. Divide the area of the house by 8. The remainder denotes the expenses (in hundreds of rupees?) of the house. It is not proper to spend more than that on the house. (It is good if it can be managed with less?)
- XXIX. Determining the orientation of the door of the house
- (ग) वन्ध प्रमाणे भाग प्रमाणे घर घटना होइछार घर द्वार फेड़ा छक्षण ।। श्लोक।।
 मेष सिंह हयानान्तु पूर्व्वसाल प्रसस्यते प्राड्वुम्मुख पश्चिमद्वारा प्रविश्यन्ते धनापते ।
 संस्यार्थ । मेषसिह घनु ए तिनि राशि याहार होइ थाइ पूर्व्वदिगकु शुभ । ए
 तिनि राशिकि पूर्व्वदिग घर योगाइ । ए मन्दिरे पश्चिम दुआर हेव । गृहस्थ
 पूर्व्वमुख होइ ए मन्दिरे प्रवेश होइछे ए तिनि राशिरे धनसम्पद होइ ।

वृष कन्यामृगानाञ्च सप्तद्वारानि मन्दिरे प्राट्मुख उत्तरद्वागदक्षिणाभिमुखन्तिए। अर्थ। वृष कन्या मकर ए तिनि राशिरे दक्षिणदिगर ए तिनि राशिकि दक्षिण मन्दिर होइव। ए मन्दिर उत्तरद्वार करिव। गृहस्थ दक्षिणमुख हेव। ए गृहे प्रवेश हेले ए तिनि राशिकि धनसम्पद देई।

तुलामिथुनकुम्भानां शुभ पश्चिम मन्दिरे पूर्व्वाभिमुख पूर्व्वद्वारे सन्ति धनानिच । अर्थ तुला मिथुन कुम्भ ए तिनि राशि पश्चिम मन्दिर । ए तिनि राशिकि पश्चिम मन्दिर हेव । ए मन्दिरे पूर्व्वद्वार हेव । गृहस्थ पश्चिममुख होइ ए मन्दिरे प्रवेश होथिव । एमन्ते धनसम्पद तिनि राशिङ्कि होइ ।

अिककंटमीनानां मुत्तरं मन्दिरं मतं। श्रीकामदक्षिणद्वारा प्रविश्यन्तु भरानन। अर्थ। विद्या ककड़ा मीन ए तिनि राशि उत्तरिद्वगर। ए तिनि राशिकि उत्तर मन्दिर हेव। ए मन्दिर दक्षिणदुआर होइव। गृहस्थ ए मन्दिरकु उत्तरमुख होइ प्रवेश हेव। ए तिनि राशिरे धनसम्पदं होइ। इति वारराशि चतुःसाला विधिलक्षण। ए प्रमाणे वारराशिक चारिदिगकु चतुःसाला दुआर फेड़ा होइव।

29. Under Aries, Leo, Capricornus the temple should face the west; the householder should enter it while facing east.

Under Taurus, Virgo, Sagittarius the temple should face the north; the householder should enter it while facing south.

Under Libra, Gemini, Aquarius the temple should face the east; the householder should enter it while facing west.

Under Scorpio, Cancer, Pisces the temple should face the south; the householder should enter it while facing north.

All these will bring prosperity and wealth.

- XXX. Determining the 'luck' of the place from the orientation of the door
- (ग) दिगद्वार भागळक्षण । द्वारवास्तु प्रवक्ष्यामि भागा अष्टा शुभाशुभ पूर्वस्वामि चतुर्दिशं क्रमे द्वार शुभाशुभ । पूर्व्वदिग आदि करि चारिदिग भाग प्रमाणं आठभाग द्वार सचिप किहव । इन्दिरि जे सुभाशुभ ताहा कहिव । ए दिगके आठभाग छेखाए । श्लोक । ईशानादौ लिखित पूर्व्व । आज्ञादौ दक्षिणं भवेत् । नैऋते वारूणे चैव वायवे भवित उत्तरे । अर्थ पूर्व्वद्वार कले ईशानकोण-ठारू गणि आनिम । दक्षिणद्वार कले अग्निकोणरू गणि आदिम । पश्चिमद्वार नैरूत कोणरू गणि आनिम । उत्तरद्वार कले वायव्य कोणरू गणि आनिम । श्लोक । अग्निभय बहुकन्या धनदोभाजक्तजनं कोधस्नानस्यकश्चैव रोदने चौरभयं

तथा। प्रथम भागे अग्निर भय। बहुतकन्या२। बहुत धन३। राजपूजा ४। क्रोध ४। अनर्थ ६। रोदन ७। चौरभय ८।। अल्पसूखा अल्पधनञ्च चौराभ वड़ भोग भोजन सूतबूधा सूतबिन्नमध्य रोगं भवति यावति याम्येन। अर्थ। दक्षिण आडर प्रथम भाग अल्प सृत १। अल्पघन २। निश्चय पराभव ३। भोग ४। भोजन ४। सुतंबुद्धि ६। निधन ७। सुतक्ष्य जराज 🖒 । श्लोक । भवबन्धो रिपुपोड़ा धनसुत सुख समये पुत्र धन नास्ति वैरीव्यं पुत्रोनदोषात्रयेनास्या । उत्तर आड़ प्रथम भागे बन्धन होइ थाइ। शत्रु पीड़ा२। धन सुत३। सुखसम्पदा४। सुतधन नास्ति ५। गोपसुना शतपत्नी ७। मृत्यु ८। इति द्वार छक्षण। येसु येसु स्थितिर्येसु तेषु तेसु फलपद शुभवाप्य शुभोवापि यत्र द्वारस्तु कथ्यते । अर्थ येंड भागरे द्वारस्थान स्थित करि करिब से भागरे येंड फल सेहि फल पाइब। से केमन्त फल होइ। शुभ फल होइ अशुभ फल होइ। येमन्त करि भागमानङ्कर शुभाशुभ कहिला अछि सेहिमत फल पाइव। श्लोक। तृतीयन्तु र्जयो प्राच्या याम्यस्त यस्तु पश्चमे तृयोपश्च मयोपञ्च पञ्च ए चतुर्थेपि उत्तरे । अर्थ । पूर्विभाग आठभाग करि ईशान कोणठारू तिनि भागे ४ भागे द्वार करिव। दक्षिण दिग आठ भाग करिव। अग्निकोणठारू ४ भाग ∤ भागे ∤ दुयार करिव। पश्चिम दिग ८ भाग करिव। नेरूत कोण ठारू गणि आनिब तिनि भाग ४ भागे द्वार करिब । ए प्रमाणे द्वारघटना एमन्त ।

(घ) एवे हो शुण मन देइ---

दिगक आठभाग होइ।। पूर्विर द्वार विचारिव। ऐशान्य कोणरू गणिव। प्रथमभागे अग्नि भये। द्वितीये कन्या छन्ध होए। तृतीयभागे धन प्राप्ति। चतुर्थिर राजसम्पत्ति। पश्चमभागे कोधी होइ। षष्ठभागरे नाश याइ। सप्तमभागरे रोदन। अष्ठमे चौरभय जाण। दक्षिण दिगरे याणिम। अग्नि कोणरू ये पश्चिम। प्रथमभागे अल्प सुत। द्वितीये अल्पधन प्राप्त। तृतीये नीच पराभव। चतुर्थं भोगाभोग योग। पश्चमे बहु सुत जात। षष्ठरे विन्न होए सुत। सप्तमे धनकु नाशइ। अष्टमे रोगी होइ थाइ। ग्रुणहे कहिवा पश्चिम। नैक्नृतकोणरू गणिम। प्रथमे सुत पीड़ा होई। द्वितीये रिपु पीड़ा पाइ। तृतीयभागे



Kutāituņdi Temple Khiching, Mayurbhanj (after repairs)

-3 — . धन देव। सम्पद् सुत आड हेव। चतुर्थे शुभ भाग्य होइ। पश्चमे सम्पद् दिअइ। षष्टभागरे नृप भये। सप्तम भागे रोगी हुए। अष्टमे वैरी भाव जाण। उत्तर भाग द्वार शुण। वायव्य कोणरु गणिव। शुभ अशुभकु जाणिव। प्रथमे वन्धन हुआई। द्वितीय भागे पीड़ा पाई। नृतीय भागे धन सुत। चतुर्थ सुख होए जात। दिअइ बहुत सम्पति। पश्चमे धन सुत नास्ति। षष्टरे वइरि विणाश। सप्तमे गोरु पशु नाश। अष्टमे अपमृत्या जाण। एवे दोपिका वाक्य शुण। पूर्वर द्वार विचारिवा। नृतीय चतुर्थ करिवा। दक्षिण द्वार शुभ शुण। चतुर्थ पश्चभागे गुण। पश्चिम नृतीय पश्चम। उत्तर दिग एवे शुण। नृतीय चतुर्थ ये शुभ। कहिलि द्वार शुभाशुभ।

30. All doors lying between the N. E. and S. E. points of the compass are said to face the east. Similarly, the south includes all points from s. E. to s. w.; the west includes all points from s.w. to n.w. and the north includes all points from n.w. to n.E. Each of these quarters is again divided into 8 points, and the following 'effects' are said to accompany the disposition of the doors in one or other of these points.

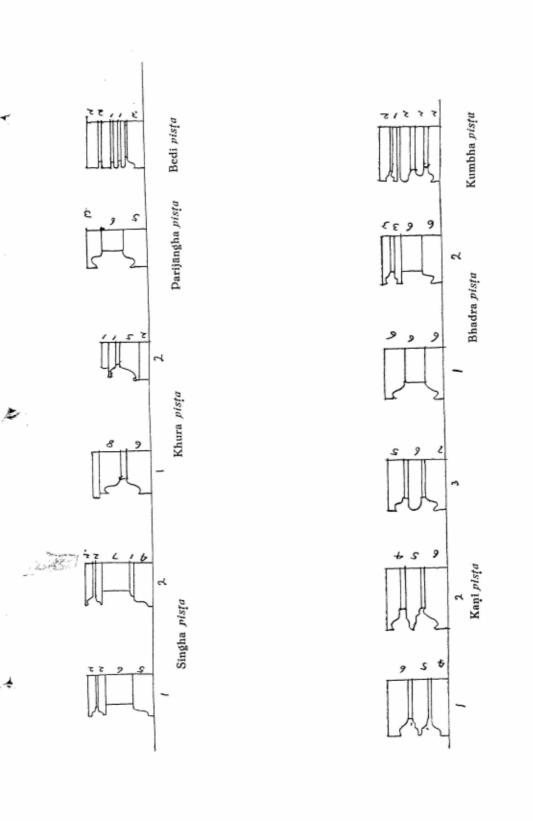
In the eastern quarter, 1 brings danger from fire; 2, the birth of many daughters; 3, great wealth; 4, kingly prosperity; 5, anger; 6, troubles or destruction; 7, weeping; 8, danger from thieves.

In the southern quarter, 1 brings a meagre progeny; 2, meagre wealth; 3, defeat by lowly persons; 4, enjoyment; 5, enjoyment of (good or plenty of?) food; 6, troubles; 7, loss of wealth; 8, disease or loss of progeny.

In the western quarter, 1 brings sickness of childern; 2, trouble from enemies; 3, wealth and progeny; 4, good luck; 5, prosperity; 6, the king's displeasure; 7, sickness and 8, enmity.

In the northern quarter, 1 brings about imprisonment; 2, sickness or trouble from enemies; 3, wealth and progeny; 4, happiness and wealth; 5, loss of happiness and wealth; 6, enmity; 7, loss of domestic animals; 8, death or accidental death.

Place the door in the 3rd or 4th points of the eastern quarter, the 4th or 5th of the southern quarter, the 3rd or 4th of the western quarter or the 3rd or 4th of the northern quarter.



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VII. The Auspicious Ceremony

XXXI. Astrological matters

- (क) क्षत धजपातगणासमरपीत सजुगा प्रसाद भवने दृश आअते श्री-माचरेत्। (१० प्रः)
 - (ख) धनुछत्रपातंग वा द्रशने प्रीअते जदा। द्वादसञ्यसते हस्त। (४३ पू:)
- (ग) ध्वजवस्त्रपताकादि दर्शने धनसम्भव । पूर्णकुम्भ ग्रुभाग्नोति ऐश्वर्यं कनकलाभये ।
 - (घ) ध्वजपताकादि दर्शने धनसम्भवः । पूर्णकुम्मे भवेत् वित्तं प्राप्नोति कनकादिकं ॥ (१५ प्रः)
- 31. If a bow, umbrella, flag or banner be seen when the auspicious ceremony is being performed, good luck is indicated thereby.
- (ग) भिक्षुकं सन्स्यास चैव वघं। भोगान्तरातिष नगेइसे मुतकालेषु यत्र तत्रस्तुमिच्छतां। अर्थ। वास्तुभूमिरे मुता मुत धरिवा वेले भिखारी सन्स्यासी वैरागी रोगी तपी कृशलोक एतेक देखिले नीच होइ। ए येते शुभ कर्म्म करि याइ से मिथ्याकु थाइ।
 - (घ) हीनङ्गो भिक्षुकश्चेव वन्ध्या रोगात्तं खलकौ ।
 दृश्यते चेदगृहारम्मे कत्तुश्च मरणं ध्रुवं ।।

If during that occasion the following things be seen, it denotes ill luck for the householder; he may even die: a lean or decrepit person, a beggar, a barren woman, a sannyāsin, a diseased person or a vairāgin (a Vaishnaba friar who has forsaken the world).

(क) क्रीड़िन्त बालकाः यत्र सोमि तोप ससंस्ताता। तत्र विज्ञाविज्ञानित्य नमथा कदार चम। (१ प्रः) (ख) श्लोकः। किड्नित बालका तत्र। स्वामि तत्र मनेस्थिता। तत कृत वीयानीत। नमस्कारं कदाश्चनः। अर्थः। शुभ देवा वेले जदी बालेक किडा करई तेवे स्वामि तपसिद्ध होई। तपर ये वीजनीती। मन थाई कीछि नोहई। (४२-४३ प्टः)

If children be seen at play during the ceremony, the the austerities of the householder (tapas) will be crowned with success.

XXXII. General matters

- (क) धर्माघर्म जानीयाते तत्रकाले सनसाधिति। सभासुभ सरावाणी सिस्त दृष्ट नक्रमाणी। सर्व्वलक्ष्णसम्पूर्ण सन्वीभरणभूषित। द्रवभन दृष्ट गृस्तकमद्चम्। क्रुममम् स्रीणमेवचम् द्रशनतत वीर्जानित्य पुत्र वा धन दृश्यते।।३४।। (१० प्रः)
- (ख) श्लोकः। धर्माधर्म वीचानीत तत्र कालेन सिधिती। शुभाशुभ तारा-वाणि। तत्र दुष्टिकम्मीणि। अर्थ। धर्मकथाकु येवे विचारिव। से तत काल प्रापत होई। शुभाशुभ कथाही प्रापत होई। हन्टे प्रहमानंकर पीडा न नागई। थ श्लोकः। सर्व्वलक्षण सम्पूर्ण। सर्व आरोहणं भूमि। दिव्यवसन परिधाव्य। सुभ तत्र न संसयः। अर्थः। लक्षण बहोई देहरे सर्व आभरण थिव। दीव्य वसन परिधापन करिथिव। एमन्त हेले सर्व शुभ होई। (४२ एः)
- 32. You must consider what is lucky and what unlucky, what should be done and what avoided. If you follow the right course, you will be able to avoid the baneful influence of the stars. Clothe yourself with all sorts of good things, put on all the lucky marks. Thus all will be well.



Bāṛa consisting of pābhāga, jāngha and baranḍa in a ruined Temple near Kotitirtha, Bhubaneśwar



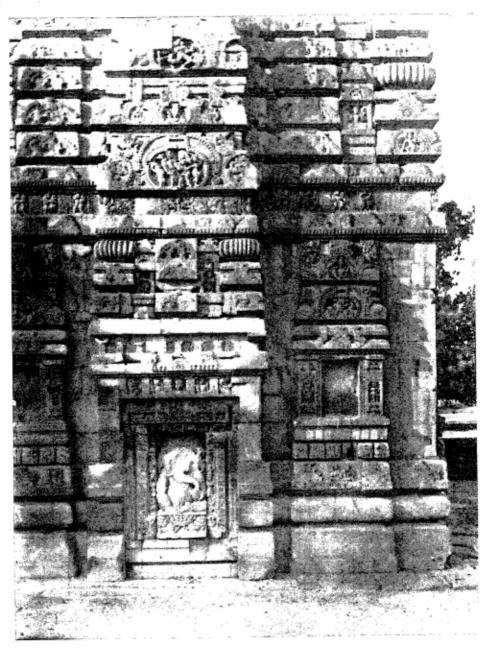
XXXIII. Things required for the ceremony

(क) एवे मङ्गल आपोरण। दिध दुग्ध यवधानश्व शाकरे तण्डूले च श्रीफल पुसंक हेम चन्दन वासयग्लकम्। तालित भि धुपदीप अक्षत पूर्ण कुम्मेक रस यवतिल पुश्चम् ऐस्य न। शङ्क दृष्ट। अर्थ एक दिध दुइ दुग्ध तिन यवधान चार शाकर पांच तण्डुल छ गुया सात सुना आठ पश्चरत्न नरे चन्दन दशरे लगा एगाररे अलता वाररे अक्षत तेररे पूर्णकुम्भ चौदरे माछ पन्दररे माधी तिल षोड़रे गुलुचिं सतररे असनछेलि अठररे शङ्कलेचि येतेक मङ्गलटी। (१७-१८ प्टः)

द्धि दुध शाकर हेमासिन्तिक। श्रीफळयुग्मवस्त्रच। गुड़कताम्बुळेञ्च सुवर्णधान पुळचिगोळि चन्द। घृतमधु गुड़ कदळीञ्च। शंखमोटि दीपकम् (३० प्टः)

- (ख) एवे मङ्गलारोपण विधान कहीवा। श्लोकः। दिध दुग्ध यवधानं च। साकरं तण्डुलं तथाः। श्रीफल वदरिश्चेव। चन्दनं वासयुगमकं अलंकृतं धुपं दीपं। अक्षतं पुर्णकुम्भकं। अर्थः। दिध १ दुग्ध २ यवधान ३ साकर ४ तण्डुल ४ श्रीफल ६ पुस्प ७ चन्दन ८ वास ६ पल १० दुर्वाक्षत ११ धुप १२ दिप १३ वदिर पत्र १४ पुर्णकुम्भ १५ रस १६ अवधान १७ तील १८ संखलेडी १६ एतेक मङ्गल ए।
- 33. The list of things required in the auspicious ceremony is given below: curds, milk, grains of barley, sugar, rice, the bael fruit, plums, sandal-wood, a pair of new cloths, ornaments, incense, lamp, the durbā grass, sun-dried rice, a water-jar filled to the brim with water, betel-nuts, a piece of gold, the five gems, lac-dye for the feet, fish, sesamum seeds, gulancha flowers, bark of the asan tree (and another object called sankhaledi or sankhajhofi).

- XXXIV. 'Effects' of finding different things in the ground when it is being dug for posting the auspicious pillar
- (क) स्रोक। कीट चाटो सनुसानु चास्तिलन्दोचइ टिका। पाषाणो यत्र वल्लुकादृशो तत्र फलानि जायेत्।। पथर फल्रश्नृति अर्थ। काठे अग्निभये बुरुतात। अङ्गारे व्याधिपीड्न। ५४। तृषण प्रवहानि। स्या। अस्तिके न रक्ष नस्यन्ति। चिका धन आगम। पाषाण वलिका सम्बक्ष। (१८ and १६ पृः)
- (ख) श्लोक। काष्ट ईष्टे तनुसाने। बचा ईन्द्रन ईटकां। पासाण पत्र बिल्मको। इसे तत्र नीयोयएत। अर्थ। काठे अग्निभय व्या(धि?)...... नृणेन द्रव्यहानी। अस्थिरे कुळक्षए। नवा अर्घ प्रसनबद्दन। ईटका धन अप-मान। पासाण बळीका सम्पद। (४७ प्टः)
- (ग) भस्मास्थि काष्ठ दुस्थतु केश कपोल दन्त रक्त सर्व्व यदि वाथ शितला च लोक्टे धर्म्म कुलामिलनी कलाज नाना तस्मिन वदन्ति मुनयो धर्म्म कीर्त्तिनाशं। अर्घ्य देवा वेडे एते पदार्थ थिले एमन्त हो । एतेक कि पाँचश अङ्कार हाड़ घरकाष्ठ तुष बाल मुण्ड दान्त रक्त वाहार हो इवार रकितया माटी कि इटामाटी भूमि गभीर ठारे शुभ देवा वेले एते पदार्थ पाइले एते पदार्थ थिले मुनिमाने वोइले गृहस्थर धर्मकीर्त्त नाश याइ।
 - (घ) भस्मास्थि काष्ठमङ्गारं तुषं वालं कपालकं।
 रत्तपुत्तिकदन्तं च मृद्धान्डास्थिनि यत्र वै।
 तत्रावासं न कर्त्तव्यं कृते कीर्त्तिधनक्ष्यं।।
 इष्टकायामर्थलामं पाषाणे सर्व्यसम्पदः।
 सपादों निधनं कर्त्त्रङ्गारं च कुलक्ष्यं।। (१८ पृः)
- 34. Do not build the house if the following things are found in the hole dug for posting the auspicious



Bāṛa consisting of pābhāga, jāngha and baranḍa, Paraśurameśwar Temple. Bhubaneśwar

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pillar: ashes, charcoal, bones, woodwork of old houses, chaff, hair, skull, or red earth. Under these circumstances, one's religious merit and fame are likely to be destroyed. Bones will bring about the death of one's progeny. Brick brings good luck, stone brings prosperity in all matters.

XXXV. The ceremony of posting the auspicious pillar

- (क) रलोक। भोतानि राक्षसस्यासैव। ये तिष्ठि खेचर। ते स्रवे प्रगहणामि वास्तु गृहामहापुस्या। वाहुमूले खनन्ते भूमि। वास्तुरेस्त चत्रुदश। तत्र मध्ये स्त्रीते लक्षी। जन्त्रे प्रान्तिक नाग नाम। पहुस्रता वलाक्षता। सुमधा सुवद प्रिया। अमृत मुखी सुमती। सुगन्धिन नेम। । । धम्भ धम्भ महाधम्भ चारि चामर चारिव्रत। ईशाने अधक्रपिते। धिरे भवन्ति सर्व्वदा। धनपुत्र कल्ह जावचन्द्रकंमेदिन।। स्वभावे चश्चला देवी मम गृह थिरे भव। वसुमतो देहिथान सर्व्वदव सुशोभन। प्रिरुहाते शङ्क निस्वामो आयेके सुभदाएक।। (२६-३० प्टः)
- (ख) भुहानि सक्षसा सैन्य १ एति पुते खेचरा। सवे प्रतिगछन्तु। वास्तु गृहात्रकं शुभं। शुभख्यात जेते होईव खोळिवा। ताहा जाणिमा। वाहुमूले खनने भूमि। वास्तुवार चतुसत। तत्र मध्ये स्थिति छक्षी। पुज्यतेपि च नागका। १। एवे नाग जाति मान नाम। पाइछ त्राविळ छत्रा। सुमेधा सुमित पिया। अस्वितसुख सुमेति। सुगन्धि काळनेमिका। ""। स्तम्भ स्तम्भ महास्तम्भ। चारि चामर दइवत। ईशान्ये थर्थ पळवा धिर भवतु सुर्वदा। धनपुत्र कळत्रं च। याव चन्द्रकंमेदिनी। सभावे चच्चळा देवी। महाम गृहस्थिरं भवे। वसुमित देहि स्थान। सर्व्वद्रव्य शुशोभनं। संहाथे शंखिनस्वामी। आयते शुभदायक। भद्रगति दिजवरणं। दिध छत्रादिमर्दछं। विहार दिव्यवसनं पुष्प फळसुशोभनं तवादिज भयं च। मङ्गळ सानन्द ये जेश्च पुनर्वसुनयं। गृहारम्भ विधियते। सर्वजनवरण। स्रवेस वेद उकति। पुछन्त श्रीकरे श्रिया। राजश्रो करभोगि। धनसुत। नववस्त्र सुशोभनं। (१६—१६ प्रः)

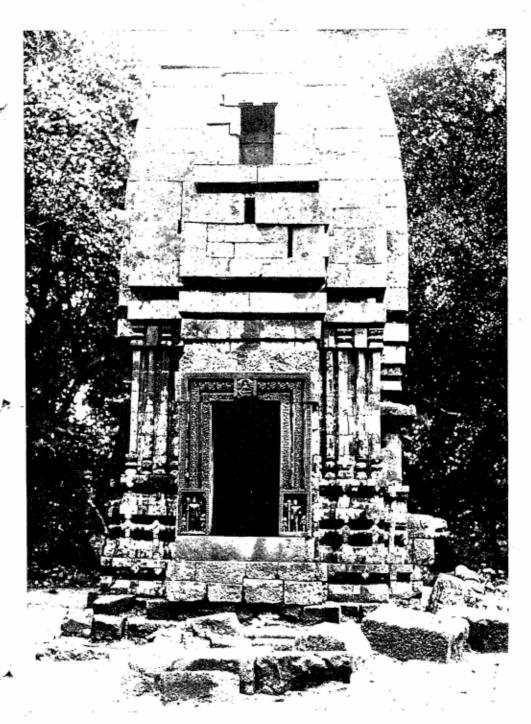
35. During the ceremony, say unto ghosts, rākshasas and other denizens of the heavens, "You depart". Worship the nāgas. Pray to the Earth-goddess, "Oh Earth, give shelter unto me. Thou art adorned with all sorts of good things". Say unto Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth, "Oh Goddess, thou who art naturally restless (one who doth not favour the same household for a long time), stay in my house, undisturbed, as long as the sun and moon endure".

The Brahmin priest should be worshipped (and other ceremonies also performed. The use of curdled milk, an umbrella, the drum, fruits and flower-offerings are also indicated).

XXXVI. Laying the foundation-stone

(ग) पथर गोटिए दीर्घप्रति अष्ट आंगुळ उच्चप्रमाणे हेव। एथि चारिदिग चारिकोणकु आदेि पद्मपाखुड़ा आठगोटी हेव। मध्यरे केशर हेव। नागर हृद्यरे हेव ओ उदरे हेव खातखोळि भूमिकि शुद्ध करि मङ्गळारोपण करि घूपदीप नैवेद्य गन्य पुष्प ताम्बुळ मामदेवतीमानङ्क पूजा करिव। शिल्पि जोतिष ब्राह्मणकु पूजा करिव। विप्रहस्ते स्थिरभव इति मन्त्रेण गर्त्त शुभ देव। चारिदिगकु चारि कोणकु पाखुड़ामाने सरि होइ ये याहा दिगकु थिवे दिगभेद नहिव।

36. Take a block of stone 8 digits in length, breadth and height. Carve upon it a lotus with eight petals and show its pistil clearly. Dig a hole at the heart or stomach of the Vāstu-nāga and purify it with proper ceremonies. Worship the guardian deities of the village with incense, lamp, rice-offerings, sweet-smelling articles, flowers and betel-leaves. Worship the artist, astrologer and the priest. "Being placed by the hand of the Brahmin, thou remain (there) permanently": place the



Bāra consisting of pābhāga, jāngha and baraṇḍa with a sharp recess demarcating bāra from gaṇḍi, Chandraśekhara Temple,

Khiching, Mayurbhanj

foundation-stone with this utterance. The eight petals should point towards the eight points of the compass.

(ग) येड भूमिरे ईशान ये स्तम्भारोपण करिबा ए दिन कत्तीलोकक ग्रुम होइब। ग्राद्धि होइब। ताहा दण्ड नाभिरे करि खात खोळिब। खात भितरे गोमयरे छेपिव। गात पूर्व्वे पूर्णकुम्भ वसाइव। पूर्णकुम्भे सुवर्णरूपा नाना रत्न मध्य करि मिश्रित करि करिव। नुआ वस्त्र गोटिए वान्धिव। आम्बपत्र डाले देव। नडिआ गोटिए देव। ए पूर्णकुम्म सरि होइ पुरित होइ थिव। पुष्प गन्ध नैवद्य ताभ्युल सहित करि दव । देवता पूजा करिव । धूपदीप देव । देवताङ्क स्तुति करिव। विश्वकम्मीकु पूजा करिव। भो विश्वकम्मीण मोहर गृहारम्भ कर्म्म बोलि विसेसित होइ समर्पिव। दारापुत्र वन्धुमाने सखोमाने वेष्ठित होइथिव। पञ्चरत्न गुलुचि देइ एवम्विधि व्यभार स्थम्भारोण करिब। स्तम्भरे पुष्प चन्दन नवीन वस्त्र वेष्टित करिव। कम्मन्ति ब्राह्मणभोजन दक्षिणा देव । ज्योतिषपूजा भोजन दक्षिणा देव । शिलिप पूजा वोळन्ते माहाराणाकु भोजन दक्षिणा वस्त्र देव। एवस्विध प्रमाणे स्थम्भरोपण कले शत्रक्षय होइ। विप्रमाने वेद उचारण करुथिवे । एमन्त वेले गृहारोपण कले वास्तुरे धनसम्पत्ति होइ। × × × × येँड मासरे श्रम देवाक योगाइ से मासे गृहस्थकु शुद्ध हेव। शुभयोग हेव। बार तिथि नक्षत्र राशि योगकरण शुभ हेव। स्थिर छम हेब। विष्टिवैधृति व्येतिपात न हेब। × नवीन वस्त्र देव। भोजन देव। दक्षिणा देव। एवम्बिधमत श्रीशुभ श्रीसम्पत्ति भवति एवन् । गृहधिवाय इति गर्त्तं ग्रुभविधि । एइ गर्त्त ग्रुभ पद्म उपरे ग्रुभखस्भ गोटि मण्डि करि आरोपण करिब। एथि माल चन्दन नवीनवस्त्र वेष्टित करिब। उपरे तुया हाण्डि गोटिए देव । पक्षी जन्तुमाने वसिवा निमन्ते ।

After taking into consideration the day of the week, the phase of the moon, the position of the stars, constellations, sign of the zodiac etc., one should perform the ceremony of posting the auspicious pillar. The owner of the house

should be ceremonially pure; the ceremony should not be performed if he is ceremonially unclean. Dig a hole at the navel (of the naga) and post the pillar within it. Cleanse the inside of the hole by besmearing it with cow-dung, and place pieces of gold, silver and various gems therein. Also put in a new piece of cloth, a twig of the mango tree and a cocoanut. Fill the water-pot to the brim with water. Worship the gods with incense, lamp, sweet-smelling articles, rice-offerings, betel-leaves Worship Viswakarman other articles. presiding deity of all craftsmen), and read the following mantra, "Oh Viswakarman, this is the beginning of my building-operations". The householder should be accompanied by his wife, sons, male and female friends. Then the auspicious pillar should be set upon the auspicious stone. Adorn it with garlands, sandal-wood paste and a piece of new cloth. During the ceremony of posting the pillar, Brahmins should chant the Vedas. Tie an earthen vessel at the top of the post for birds to build their nests therein. At the end of the ceremony, the priest should be offered food and presents. The architect should be offered food, presents and a new piece of cloth. If the ceremony is performed according to these instructions, (the householder) will be prosperous, and his enemies will diminish in number.



Chandrasekhar Temple Khiching, Mayurbhanj (after repairs)

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VII. Miscellaneous Matters

XXXVII. Regarding trees

- (क) यत पिसाणि वृक्षाणि । डालि डालिमु केसर । पुनाग । सरल सैंब । नारिकेल पिअङ्गम । मसिदान वृक्षा अप्र । क्षत्रिकार क्षता यन्त्रिका । जुगिंद जमुका सैंव नवधकु सञ्चम्बेका । नारिगस्त्र फलचैंव प्रमुखीप्रातम् मिसु । आमेव मिलकादिन । कम्बाण्ड दिन भूपय । कदिल कदिल विल तेन्तुलि पाटेलि पलास तथा । कण्ठिकिमि मृलिसैंव अवमलाण परिवर्ज्येत । वर्जएत पूर्व्वानि ओषत । पलक्षं च दक्षिणे । सदानपोध पश्चिमभागे उडम्बर अथवा उत्तरे । ईशाने रजपुष्य । आगुआ खीरणीस्तथा । नैभृते कण्टकी सैंव । वहवे श्रिमृलस्तथा । असस्थस्त्रेव दारिद्रे च । पलक्षभियोगमादृश्यते । सेसदृस वटवानि धनहानि भण्डवरे असिभस रजपुस्च । खिरलिसु सुतभय कटुकि रिष्टभयथ्व । गृहभेदक श्रिमृिल । चार्शिभिसुणिस्त्रेवै । (२२-२४ पृः)
- (ख) डाळी डाड़ीम्ब केसरा पुंनागं सरलस्यैच्य लवङ्गपुचम्पेका। नारङ्ग श्रीफल चैव। प्रमुखि मातृभूमिषु। अमेव वलीकानन। १। पाटिल पसव-स्तथा। कण्टिक श्रिमूलीचैव। अमलान परिवर्जयेत्। वक्र पूर्व औसस्थ। पलाशं स दक्षिणे। सदानं पश्चिमे रोगे। अथवा भद उत्तरे। ईशान्ये रक्त-पुष्पं च। अग्निए गिरिणास्तथा। नन्नृते कण्टिकोचैव। वाइवे शिमुलि तथा। (४६-५० पृः)
- (ग) वर्ज्जयेर्वा पूर्व्व अश्वयं दक्षिणे पळाशस्तथा न्यम्रोध पश्चिमे भागे उत्तरस्तु भद्रम्बर । ईशाने रक्तपुष्प च आग्नेया क्षीरीगःस्तथा । नैरुते कण्टकी चैव । वायवे । नन्तु शालमळी । अश्वयीश्वीव दारिद्र यं पळासे विजगस्तथा न्याम्रोधनि अयोध्यस्य उत्तरे मृत्युडुम्बर । रक्तपुष्पं अग्निभयं राजभयं क्षीरीनस्तथा । कण्टकी रिपुभयश्वीव सुहृद्भेदं च शालमळी । अस्यार्थ । पूर्व्वे अश्व थिळे दरिद्र होइ । दक्षिणे पळस थिळे विपत्ति पड़इ । बड़गळ थिळे कळह होइ । उत्तरे उदुम्बर थिळे

मृत्यु होइ। ईशान्यकोणे रक्तपुष्प थिछे अग्निभय होइ। अग्निकोणे क्षीरमृक्षं धिछे विपत्ति होइ। नैमृतकोणे कण्टामृक्ष थिछे शत्रुभय हेउ थाइ। वायव्य-कोणे शिमूळीवृक्ष थिछे सुहृतभेद होइ। ऋोक। पूर्व्वेक वर्ज्जये हक्षा सुवन्ति फळतो यदि। स्थावरो पाछिन यस्य विपत्ति ध्रुवये तथा। विधि पूर्व्वेक प्रमाणे एते वृक्ष वर्ज्जनीय। यहि सुवर्ण फळुथिव स्थावर ये गछ गोटिए थाइ कि ना बोछि रिखले विपत्ति ध्रुव पराये तथा। वृक्ष श्रुम। माळती माळिकामेदं मन्दारकुन्द-मेवच गृहात्रे च समारोप्य छभते पुत्रसम्पदः। अस्यार्थ माळती मछि कुन्द कामोद मन्दार एते पुष्प गृहर आयतन भितरे थिछे कि होइ आरोग्य होइ धनपुत्र सम्पद बहुत होइ। ऋोक। पुष्करिणी देवसदनं नदीकल्पदुमस्तथा मशु-भादिश्च कथ्यन्ते पूर्वेतर शुभायच। पोखरी नदी देवतास्थान कल्पदुम ये वृक्ष-माने दक्षिणे पश्चिमे थिछे अशुभ दिअन्ति पूर्वे उत्तरे थिछे बड़ शुभ दिअन्ति।

(घ) पूर्व्वेऽश्वत्थं वर्ज्जियत्वा तिन्तिड़ी दक्षिणे तथा।
पश्चिमांसे वटं तद्दुत्तर न ह्यूडुम्बर।
ऐशान्ये रक्तपुष्पं च आग्नेये श्लीरपादपं।
नैक्षृति कण्टकं चैव वायव्ये शाल्मळी तथा।।
यत्र तत्र स्थिता बृक्षा विल्व-दाड़िम केशराः।
पनसो नारिकेळं च शुभं कुर्व्वन्ति नित्यशं।। (१६-२० पृः)

37. Avoid the aswattha, khirabriksha, tintiri, kantaka, bata, sālmali, udumbara and raktapuspa in the following directions respectively: east, s.e., south, s.w., west, n.w., north, n.e. If these are not avoided, the following 'effects' will follow as a result: poverty, dangers, danger from enemies, strife, loss of friends, death and danger from fire.

It is good to plant the following trees within the compound of a house: bael, dārimba, kesara, panasa,

nārikela, punnāga, sarala, labanga, champā, nāranga, mālatī, mallikā, mandāra, kunda, and kāmoda. Then health, wealth and progeny will follow.

According to (11), trees which cause injury when planted towards the south or west, become a source of good luck if they are planted to the east or north of tanks, rivers or temples.

- XXXVIII. Regarding the disposition of water in the neighbourhood of the dwelling-house
 - (घ) प्रागादिस्थे सिक्छि सुतहानिः शिखिभयं रिपुभयं च । स्नोकछहः स्नीदौष्ट्यं नैवं वित्तात्मजबृद्धिः ॥

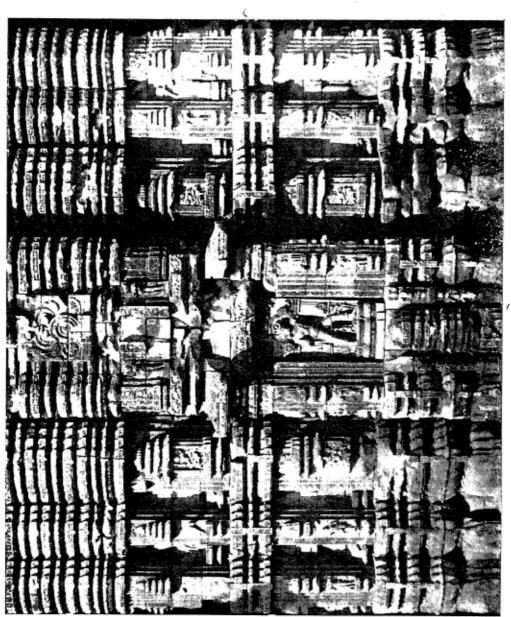
जलर शुभाशुभ शुण। पूर्वरे पुत्रर मरण। अग्निदिगरे अग्निभय। दक्षिणे शत्रुर उदय। जल नैर्भृतिदिगे थिले। स्त्री दुष्ट हअन्ति ना भले। पश्चिमे स्तिरी कलि करे। वायव्ये ऐश्वर्य न मिले। वास्तु उत्तर ऐशान्यरे। जल प्रशस्त दुइठारे।(२० पृः)

- 38. If there be water towards the east of the dwelling-house, the son (of the householder) will die. If it is to the s.e., there will be danger from fire; if it is to the south, enemies will arise; if it is to the s.w., the wife will become corrupt; if it is to the west, the wife will become quarrelsome; if it is to the n.w., there will be prosperity. It is good to have water towards the north and n.e. of the dwelling-house.
- XXXIX. Regarding the Owner, Priest, Professor and others.
- (क) महाराणाविधान। ये ने सुत महारण्वी। विभागतु कारियेत। विकोणकोण विसुद्धत। के पोर्थ कि विधानर। यो महाराणा विभाग न करिब विकोण कोण भाङ्कित्व। ताहा हाते प्रसाद गढ़ाइब। विसिकम्मीवाच। शिळपि-

लक्षण वछेह । शुन में भृषि उत्तम आचार कर्म्म सुचिर । पुंसवल्यामेह प्रथिक । अर्थ । श्लिपलक्षणकु येवे विचारित्र । विसिक्तमा मेरुकु कँ हुअछिन्ति । हे मेरु शुन । आचारवन्त होइव । शुचिवन्त होइव । तिरि पुंस घेनि थेव । पुरुष वला घरि थेव । एमन्त होइ शुभपूजा कराइव । ब्रह्मावरण विसिक्तमावरण । दिगपालवरण । नवमह्वरण । एतेक वरण करिव । एतेक वरण कले अश्वमेध धर्म्म होइ । नाना श्लिप प्रमाणेश्व प्रसाद नृपभावना । तत कर्म्म प्रमाणेश्व सुत्र-धारश्व कारिएत । तत्र कर्म्मकु येवे विचारित्र । नानाशास्त्रकु येवे नृपति प्रसाद मावना करित्र । सुत्रकार विन्धानिकि डाकित्र तेवे धर्म्म पाइव । हीन आचार्य्य न कुर्व्वत् । हीनिश्लिप न कारयेत् । तत्र कर्म्म विफलिनि । यथा पुंस नपुंसका । अर्थ । होन आचार्य्यकु न डाकित्र । हीन श्लिप विन्धानिकि न डाकित्र विफलिनि होइ । से कीर्त्ति नपुंसक कीर्त्ति होइ । अर्थहीन यथा श्लिप महहीने तथैवच । एकर्म्म क्षोमे देशिदिनपल्यवबृधे । (४४-४६ पृः) यत्र सूत्र महारणा । विकोण कोण सोधिता । विभागेन कारिए माधार स्रवक्रमण ।४४। (४८ पृः)

(ख) हृदये चिश्लिपिळक्षण विच्छेद । गुण मेश्च स्तुउत्तमं । आचार स्तितर कर्म । पृथ्यवक्ष गिहियुथिकि । नाना शीरूप प्रमाणतः । प्रसादन्तपभावना । तत्र कर्म प्रमाणं च । शूत्रधारं च कारयेभ । है। हिन आचारिज न कृतं । हिन श्लिप न कारएत । तत्र कर्म विफलं नन्दं । यथा पुंस्व नपुसका । १०। अर्थहिने यथा श्लिप । पथिहने तथैवच । एवं कर्म क्षोभन्देसं । न पिद्ण्णु कदाचन । विकोण कोण होइले कि दोष होइ ताहा जाणीमा । यत्र कोण विकोणं च विदितो सूत्रधारणा । अर्थिहने प्रजापीड़ा । निति दुःख समाचरेत । १२। अर्थहीने नृपनासर । अर्थ हिनस्तु किथा । वभन्ने सक्रिपड़ा । शूल्ल्याधि मरणे धृव । १३। बलहीने महादोसा । राज्यराष्ट्रकुळक्षय । सास्त्रहीने न कुर्व्यात । कत्तव्या सास्त्रदृष्टितेः । (४—६ धृः)

येन शूत्र माहारेणा। वीकोण कोण सोघितं। अर्थ वीभागन कारतु। मधार सर्व कर्मणा।३१। (१० प्रः)



Bāra consisting of pābhāga, fala jāngha, bāndhanā, upar jāngha and baraṇḍa, Anantavāsudev Temple, Bhubaneśwar

39. The architect who can correct the angle (i.e. the corners) of a building (when there is something wrong with it), should be employed in building a palace. Consult many silpins before building a royal palace. Employ as many silpins as the work requires. Religious merit will follow.

Viswakarmā says unto Meru, "Listen, oh Meru, the owner of the house should be pure (in a ceremonial sense) and proficient in the customary practices of the land (āchāra). The person should be accompanied by his wife and male children. Brahmā, Viswakarmā, the guardian deities of the different quarters and the nine planets should be worshipped. Thus one will acquire the merit obtained by performing a horse-sacrifice. Do not employ unworthy architects or unworthy priests. Just as a man is of no worth if he is a hermaphrodite, so also shall the work so done be fruitless; moreover one will merely succeed in earning a bad reputation by performing such works."

(क) द्रवहीने यजमानस्य मतहीने रितुया शिल्पिळखहीनस्ता न प्रतिष्ठा समो-रिपु। येँ ड यजमान द्रवहीन होइ। येँ ड ब्राह्मण मन्त्रहीन होइ। येँ ड विन्धानि शिल्पिन जानइ। ताकुन डाकिब। डाकिळे कि होइ से प्रतिष्ठान होइ। रिपु होइ एमन्त से कृति।२८। (४३ पृ:)

If the owner of the house has a deficiency of materials, he cannot earn fame by building a temple. The work will be as an enemy to him. Do not employ the architect who does not know the Canons of Architecture (silpasāstras). If you employ him, the same thing will follow.

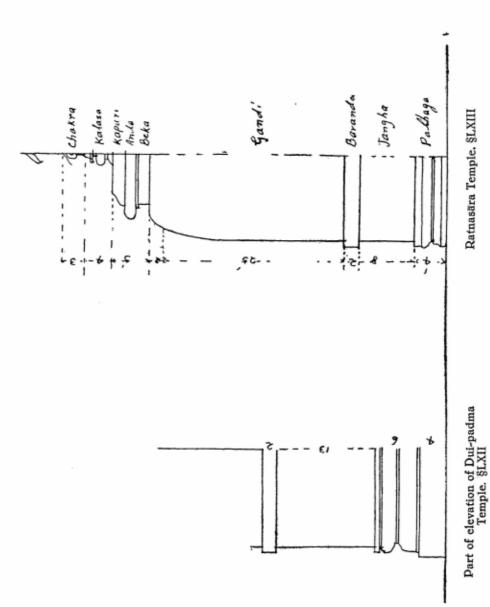
XL. The ceremonial entry

- (घ) ब्राह्मणे सन्तुष्ट कराइ। बन्धु कुटुम्बे स्नेह वहि।।

 मङ्गल उत्सव कराइ। गृहे प्रवेश हेब याँई।।
 श्रीमत भागवत थिव। सेठारे पठन होइब।।
 जगन्नाथकु सुमरिव। मणोहिँ किछि कराइव।।
 एरूपे ये नर करई। केवेहेँ लक्ष्मी न छाड़इ।।
 विपत्तिमान पलाइबे। सुदर्शन रक्षा करिबे।। (२२-३ पृ:)
- 40. After entering the house with proper ceremonies, satisfy the priest with presents. Perform the auspicious ceremony with the good wishes of friends and relations. Read the Srimad Bhāgabat. Remember the Lord Jagannath and vow to make certain offerings to him. Keep a copy of the Bhāgabat in the house. Under these circumstances, the goddess Lakshmi will never abandon the householder. The Sudarsana Chakra will preserve the householder from all dangers.

XLI. Salabriddhi

- (क) स्रवतिष वर्ज्यये कथिते काल गृहे स । ध्रुवसृत्यु विनिद्रुस्यते । दीप-धूप शत जम्भने । स्रवद्विवि सिलिपिव । स्रेविदिपाप्तवय दृश्यते पूर्व्वदृप्तवे । अर्थ लाभ मनुनृप दक्षिणे प्रजाहानि । दारिद्रच दुःखपीड़न न कृत गृहकम्माणि । कजानि समीप्रवते । (२४ पृः)
- (ग) घर सिर किर तोलिला उत्तारे पछे के उ आड़कु बिहले कि होइ। एहाकु सालावृद्धि बोलि। श्लोक। पूर्व्यप्रवो करोवृद्धि उत्तरे घनदोष्ठव पश्चिमे धननाशाय दक्षिणे मृत्युरेवच। अर्थ। पूर्व्यदिगकु बढ़ाइले कुटुम्बवृद्धि होइ। उत्तरकु बढ़ाइले धनसम्पत्ति होइ। पश्चिमकु बढ़ाइले धनसम्पत्ति होइ। पश्चिमकु बढ़ाइले धनसम्पत्ति होइ। पश्चिमकु बढ़ाइले धनसम्पत्ति होइ।



(घ) पूर्वप्रवो वृद्धिकरो धनदृश्चोत्तरप्रवः । दक्षिणोमृत्युदश्चैव घनहा पश्चिमप्रवः ॥ (१९ पृः)

41. After the building has been erected, it might be necessary to make additions to it in the future. If additions are made towards the east, there will be an increase of relations; to the north, wealth will come; to the south, death will come; to the west, there will be loss of wealth.

IX. Certain General Questions

XLII. The units of measurement

(क) विसिक्तमा आङ्कुलक सोलं सुता ।। सोलसुतारे आङ्कुले ।। एहा वुक्ति करि गढ़ाइब ।। ए विसिक्तमोवाच (१२५ पृः)

विसिक्रमा यव आङ्कुले १६ आङ्कुलके हाते।। (३५ प्रः)

16 sutās = 1 āngula (Viswakarmā's)

16 angulas=1 hata

- (क) बाळाप्र ४०६ ६ । आ क १ । कणिका १०२४ । आ १ कुसाप्र २५६ । आ क १ युका ६४ । आ १ पा४ । आ १ कु बाळा अप्र ४ । कणिका १ । कणिका४ । कुसाओ प४ । जुजुका १ जुका ४ सुता१ सुता४ । पा१ पा४ । इविस चविस । हा१ । एप्रमाण लेखा । (६८ प्रः)
- (ग) बालात्र कणीकाद्यभिस्त्रपादानि चक्रमार्च चतुर्गुनाणोस्मिन्यङ्गुल जन-यतिहि । अर्थ । प्रथम गणा बालात्र बोलि । ए चारि कणिकाकु द्भिः बोलन्ते कुशात्र बोलि । एमन्त कुशात्रकु जुयाए बोलि । चारि जुयाकु सुताए बोलि । ए चारि सुताकु पाए बोलि । ए चारि आङ्गुल बोलि । ए प्रमाणे विश्वकर्मा आङ्गुले । ए आङ्गुलप्रमाणे विश्वकर्माण आङ्गुल । ए आङ्गुलप्रमाणे भाग देव ।
 - 4 bālāgras=1 kanikā
 - 4 kanikās =1 darbha, kusāgra
 - 4 kusagras=1 yuka
 - 4 yukas = 1 pā (quarter)
 - 4 pās =1 (Viswakarmā's) āngula

XLIII. Geometrical constructions

Certain geometrical figures are drawn upon a block of stone before working on it. The following passages are supposed to refer to some of these constructions. A few silpins of Lalitgiri say that they know how to draw these figures, but it has not been possible to learn it from them. The passages have therefore remained untranslated. As far as we know, the silpins of Bhubaneswar or Puri do not know how to draw these figures.

(क) सुता आरम्भ ए १। मैध्यथाने सुता देव। ताहा मध्यह सुता देवा। ए मध्ये फुळि देवा। फुळिकि दुइ आङ्कुळ छेखाए फुळि २ गोटी दव। पाहरा फुळिर आर फुळिकि २ खण्ड बुळाइव। से मक्ष होइ। मछ २ कोणह मेध्य फुळिकि सुता देव। एहाकु मछ आकार आउना बोळि (६८८–६ प्टः)

मेध थानर पारुसकु भाग चारि । आर पारुशकु भाग ४। गाए आठभाग ८। आ २४ मेघ सुता ७। आ २ एइरूपे सूत्रकु ८। आक चितरा। आर-जाप सुत ८। आ २४ एथकु समितकोण वोलि (६१ प्रः)

मैध्यथाने मुता देव। ताँहि मध्ये फुलि देव। फुलिकि चारि आक्कुल अन्तरे फुलि देव। आर आड़े चारि आङ्कुल अन्तरे फुलि देव। पारुसे थाँइ मध्य फुलि सललर पार्श्व दुइ फुलिकि समकरि त्रिकोण करिव। येँ उथाने कोण रहइ सेठारे फुल देव। गोटिए आर पारो एहिमति करि फुलि देव। ए दुइ फुलि मध्य फुलि। ए तिनि फुलिकि सुता देव। एहाकु तिलेक आउना बोलि। (६६-७० ए:)

ए उपरे कोणिवकोण सुता देव। मूळ फुल्कि दिगकु भाग १२ आक बार। मूळकुलिकि कोणकु भाग १४ आक १६ पण्डर अना। आ १७ ए प्रमाणे १४ दिगर ४ कोण करि देव। ४ दिगरे ४रि सुता देव। पहाकु समचतुरस्र बोलि। (७० पृः)

द्रीय भाग ४। आ ३२ आए २४। प्रति मम्तारु द्रीय कोणर भागे छाड़ि ४ दिगरु पचारि सुता देव। एहाकु छसुत बोछि। (७० प्रः) दीर्धभाग प्रतिभाग छ था एभाग २४ प्रति ममारु प्रातर दीर्घकोणर दुइभाग २१। चुड़िचारि दिगुकु मामु चारि सुता देव। एहाकु सवाकोण विछ (७१ पृ:) स्रस्नस्त्र दीघ ६८। आ २६ भाग १७ आभा ८६ एहि प्रमाणे दीर्घ २४ आ भाग २४ प्रति दिगरे देव। एथकु मानकु ४ सुता देव। ए अष्ट कोण सस्तिक होइ। दीर्घ २४ प्रति ३६ प्रतिभाग २४८। आभा ६। ए प्रमाणे चारिदिगरें देव। ए मध्यभागर कोण जिनि छेउठि प्रथम त्रिजगसुत देव। ए मध्यभागर कोण जिनि भाग कोणकु त्रिजगसुत्र देव। ए प्रमाणे चारिदिगरें त्रिजगसुत्र देव। ए द्वाद्शसुत्र होइ। ए द्वाद्शसास्त्र कोणथापि पाटमानकु पइठिपसि द्वादशकोण सोधिव। भा १गे दिगे १ पासकु गतप्रकार करि अष्ट सस्त्र साधिव। ए भाग येते तार चारिभाग छेखाए करिव। ए कोणमानङ्कर भागे देइ सुता देव। ए प्रकारे षोळसुता देव। ए पोडसास्त्र होइ। ३४। (७१-२ पृ:)

XLIV. The Foundation

(क) एवं खात खोलाइवार जानिवा। नेच उच्च न क्रतेव क्रतेव उच्धानय। अर्थवा विसमसकेतु क्रतइव निशिकल्प यथा। (४१ पृ:)

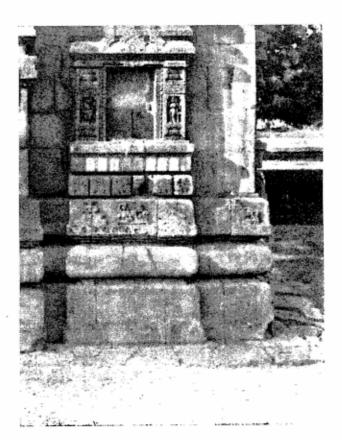
एवे खात खोळाइवार जानिमा। पादेन त्रिसोनव्यापी द्रीवंगुळ्छपित। खातमाजते उदेश येन भागे विवर्जाते। अर्थ। खात खोळाइब देउळ तिनि भागर भागे पोति॥ ३३॥ (४४-४ पृः)

(The translation is of doubtful accuracy)

44. Now is being indicated the (method of) digging the foundation. It must not be made low at one point and high at another (i. e. it should be level)........

.......The foundation should be dug up to a depth equal to one-third of the (height of the) temple (above ground?).

(क) अथवा जलप्रमाणने प्रसाद दोष भवेत्। धेनुक प्रमाणे प्रसाद गढ़ाइले दोष बहुत होइ। येवे गढ़ाइब जलरु पोति खोड़ाइब। न खोलाइले दोष बहुत होइ।३७। (४६ प्रः)



Pābhāga, consisting of three mouldings, Parašurameśwar Temple, Bhubaneśwar



खातमा जलप्रमाणो । सकल दोष विवर्ज्जिते। खातमान जलगम्भीरे पथर वसाइले सकल दोष याइ।३६। (पृ: ५७)

XLV. Regarding building-stones (?)

- (क) प्रहमिन प्रहगुणितानि । एवं कोष्ठी चतुर्हिगानि । दिगसुत्र परियन्नतः शिलाथानक्कपित । अर्थ । समचतुर्थ कले । दिगसुताठार यन कले । शिलापहा-े छेदन होइ । (४२ पृः)
- (ख) प्रहेण प्रहराणितानी पहू चतुर्दगानि दिगशुत्र धनस्तथा। शिलास्थान परिकल्पितं। सुवरनेन ऋतव्यं। ऋतव्य भधोतय। (१-२ पृः)
- (क) नवसपतम पश्चमेक। शिलालक्षण विधीयेते। शिलाति दुनोसानामा सप्ततः शिला पुषोतम। अर्थ। सप्तशिला पुरुषोत्तम प्रसाद। नवशिला कर्ते-चास्ते। सपतसिन्धु मधे मतन १क सिलाभागे मेरु। पकसिला पकानने। अर्थ। न सिलाभाग कणिरेखप्रसाद। ऋोक। उत्तम कणेचार्ष्टे। सपतसिन्धु मधेमतन। १। सोकसिला मेकसिला सिला भुवन प्रव्रति। अर्थ। भुवनस्वरा येकाम्बर बनसिला ये। ए सिलापुणविधान। (४२-३ प्रः)
- (ख) नवसपतपञ्चत्रउमेकसं। शलालक्षण विधियेते। शिलिमिनिनोसानामि। सप्तिसिला पुरुसोत्तम वसिला केनचाक्षे समस्त सिन्धु मन्दरानां शोदासिलामेकसिला। सिला सङ्जनत्रत। नवसिला कोनचाष्टे। सप्त सिन्धु मेदचमे। कसिलार पखेमेरु। सर्व्वसिला पश्चनने। उत्तमकेन चाक्षे। सप्त सिन्धूमेधमरनां। शोक-सिलामेकसिला। सिलासुभवनद्रता। (२-३ प्टः)

XLVI. Regarding the dimensions of stone-blocks

(क) ए सिला पुणविधान। मुनिरोवाचम। शुण मुनि विधानेक रुद्रेण यत क्वपित। आयेन चतुर्नालेक। ताल दुइ आन विस्तार। बाहुलो मेकतालेक पूर्वकार्य्यानीकृति। स्रवघटित विधानेन शिलादोष विविष्ठिर्जता। अर्थ। शुभ परिणाम। द्रीय चारिताल प्रति दुइताल। उद्घर्ग एकताल। ए प्रमाणे शुभ करिव। (४३ प्रः)

- (स्र) एवे सिळापूजाविधान । सुनिरोवाच । सुसमयविधानेकं । भृद्रेणजन-कल्पितः आयेन चतृतालेकं । तालदुयन विस्तारा ।०। बाहोल्सेकतालेक । पूर्व-काजानिकीति । सर्वधटविधानेषु । सिलान्दोषविवर्जित ।१। (३ पृः)
- 46. The (block of) stone should be 4 measures in length, 2 in width and 1 in height. It is auspicious to make it so.
- XLVII. Faults in building-operation and their effects
- (क) व्यर्थहीने नृपनाशाय । क्षर्यहीनसु क्रिया । विभु ये सक्रणीड़ा । शुल-व्याधिसने धर्व । द्रव न थिले यजमान नाश याइ । विभु ये कले विन्धानिकि सक्रपोड़ा नागइ । शूलव्याधि मरणे ध्रुव होइ । (१२ पृः)
- (स) अर्थहीने नृपनासर। अर्थाहनस्तु क्रिसा। वभछे सक्रपिड़ा। शूळ-व्याधि मरणे धृवः।/३। (६ प्रः)
- 47. If there be a deficit of funds, destruction will overtake the king. If there is a shortage of materials, the owner of the house (lit. the person performing the ceremony) will be overtaken by disaster. Moreover, the silpin who builds (such a temple) will also die of colic pain.
- (क) विकोणकोण होइले कि होइ एहा जानिमा। यत्र कोणविकोणश्व विविदे सूत्रधारणा। अर्थहीने प्रजापीड़ा न्यायनीतिदुखसमाचरे। यौँ देउलर कण बढ़ि याइ ताकु विदिगसूत्र वोलि। यजमान द्रवहीन होइ। प्रजापीड़ा होइ। (४०-१ पृः)
- (ख) विकोणकोण होइले कि दोष होइ ताहा जाणीमा। यत्र कोणविकोणं च विदितो सूत्रधारणा। अर्थहिने प्रजापीड़ा निति दुख समाचरेत। (४–६ पू:)

If one side of the temple (lit. an angle) is made wrong (i. e. if it does not fit with the other sides?), it is called bidigasutra (lit. wrongly aligned?). In that event, there is a shortage of materials and the subjects of the kingdom are put to suffering.



Pābhāga, consisting of five mouldings Rājārāṇī Temple, Bhubaneśwar



(क) पिष्ठमेद भवे मृत्यु ।७८। गमाभेदे दिरद्रता। भद्रमेदे रोगी। प्खु ब्रह्म सत वदिति। सिंहासन पुष्ठकु मुखशाळि पिष्ठ उच्च होइले मृत्यु होइ। गमा सान होइले विन्धानि दिरद्र होइ। रेखवरण्डकु मुखशाळि पोड़ा उच्च होइले विन्धानि रोगी होइ। (४२ प्रः)

If the pista or pedestal be wrongly made, there will be death. (Thus Brahma says what is true). If the pista of the jagamohan (mukhasāli) is higher than the pista of the singhāsana or the throne of the deity, there will be death. If the gamā or the corbelled arch above the door, is shorter than it should be, the architect will become poor. If the piţhā of the jagamohan starts at a level higher than that of the baranda of the rekha temple, then the architect will fall ill.

XLVIII. Merit acquired by building a temple

- (क) ध्यरवमेध शतसहस्रानि वाजपेयशतानि च ततुल्य प्रासादकीर्ति यो निम्मीण सुखप्रद । ध्यथमेध याग सहे सहस्र वेड् कले येते फल बाजपेय याग सथे वेड् कले तेते फल । ततुल्य होइ प्रसादकृतिकि सिर नो होइ ।२७। (४२-३ प्रः)
- 48. The merit acquired by performing the Horse-sacrifice a hundred thousand times is equal to the merit acquired by performing the $B\bar{a}japeya$ sacrifice a hundred times. The same is the merit acquired by building a temple; the former may even be less.

¹ For an explanation of technical terms please see terminology at the end of the book.

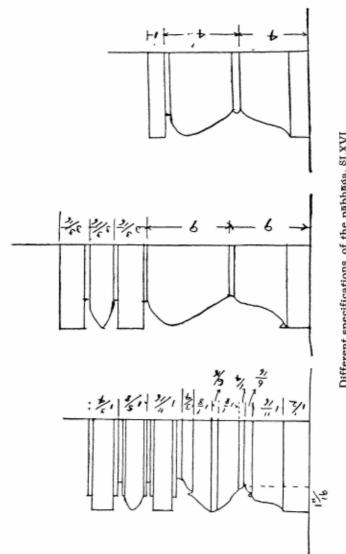
X. The Different Types of Orissan Temples

In Orissa, we find altogether four different types of temples, namely Rekha, Bhadra, Khākharā and Gouriya. Of these, the first two are very common and are to be found in all parts of the province. The Khākharā type is limited to six examples in Bhubaneswar, but miniatures of this type were very extensively employed as a decorative motif on the body of Rekha or Bhadra temples, and, as such, the type has a wider distribution. Of Gouriya temples, we know of only two late examples in the town of Puri; one beside the Markandeya tank and the other at the gateway of the Uttaraparsa monastery. This style did not influence the Orissan temples in any way, although, in the land of its origin it was itself deeply modified by the influence of the Rekha type. We can therefore treat it as an exotic in Orissa and cease from giving it any further consideration. We have included it among the temples of Orissa, because it has found a place in one of the readings of the Bhubanapradipa, where it has been illustrated and referred to us *gauri*, which is a corruption of Gouriya.

Let us now proceed to analyse the three prevalent types of Orissan temples and compare them in order to find out their points of similarity and of difference.

The first thing that strikes us regarding these temples is that

- (1) the ground-plan of the Rekha and Bhadra is square, while
 - (2) that of the Khākharā is rectangular.



Different specifications of the pabhaga, \$LXVI

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The body of all these temples can be divided along the vertical axis into four principal parts namely, the pista or the pedestal, the $b\bar{a}ra$ or the wall, the gandi or the body and the mastaka or the crown.

The pista does not form an essential part of the temple proper, for there are examples in which the pista is absent; the most conspicuous one being the temple of Lingaraja itself in Bhubaneswar. The $b\bar{a}ra$ rises vertically up to a certain height, and no distinction can be drawn between the $b\bar{a}ras$ of the three types of temples. It is only with the gandi that points of difference begin to appear between them.

The gandi of the Rekha rises straight up to a short height and then begins to curve inwards at an increasing rate. The line so formed presents the appearance of a tall bamboo-post which has been slightly bent towards the top by a rope tied tightly at its upper extremity. The cross-section at any point of the gandi is square. The mastaka of the Rekha starts from above the gandi. It is composed of several elements, which are all circular in cross-section. Just above the gandi is the beki or the throat; then comes the amlā or āmalaka, a flattened spheroid, ribbed at the sides and resembling an enormous fruit of the āmalaki in appearance. Above the amlā comes the khapuri or skull, and on it is placed the kalasa or water-pot and āyudha or the weapon of the deity to whom the temple is consecrated.

In Bhadra temples, the gandi is composed of a number of pithās or horizontal platforms, piled up in the form of a pyramid. The pīthās rapidly decrease in size from bottom upwards, in such a manner that the sides

of the pyramid strike the horizontal at an angle of 45° or less. The diminution proceeds until the topmost pițhā is half in size to the lowermost one. The pițhās may be arranged in one or two tiers, with moderate heights of vertical wall intervening between them. Each of these tiers is called a poțala. The cross-section at any point of the gandi is also square as in the case of the Rekha temple. Above the gandi comes the mastaka, composed of several elements which are circular in cross-section. First comes the beki, then the ghantā, an enormous ribbed structure shaped like a bell. On the top of the ghantā is a succession of beki, amlā, khapuri, kalasa and āyudha as in the Rekha.

The gandi of the Khakhara is composed either like that of a Rekha as in the Vaital temple in Bhubaneswar or like that of a Bhadra, with certain minor differences, as in the temple of Gauri in the same village. The cross-section all through is however rectangular. The mastaka is composed of one or two khākharās, this being a structure resembling a rectangular parallelopiped with the vertical sides substituted by cyma reversa. The vertical sides may curve inwards either along one horizontal axis only, or along both. In the former case, the cross-section of the mastaka, at different heights above the base, is reduced from those lying below it only in the matter of its width, the length remaining the same at all heights. In the other case, it is reduced both in length and in wider. An example of the former is afforded by the temple of Vaital, and the other by the Gauri temple in Bhubaneswar. One or more miniature amlas may be placed along the crest of the khākharā, or there might be a

kalasa in the middle with figures of crouchant lions at both sides placed instead.

Each type of temple is subdivided into four classes according to the silpasāstras. The walls of the temple inside are kept rigorously plain, but the outer walls are modified by the addition of certain projections upon them. These projections run along the entire height of the temple up to the end of the gandi and partake of all movements, either of projection or of depression, suffered by the wall itself. In certain instances, they might also have certain characteristics not appearing on the wall of the temple.

If there be one projection, the wall becomes divided into three rathakas or pagas, two of which lie in the same plane, the other being disposed a little forward. A temple in which the central paga has been once more treated in this manner, will have five pagas on its face; such an example being called pancha-ratha (the one having five rathakas or pagas). So also a temple might have seven or even nine pagas, according as the treatment is repeated three or four times on the central paga.

It may be useful to point out, at this stage, that in the silpasāstras, there are specifications of 55 Rekha, 6 Bhadra and 3 Khākharā temples. The 55 Rekhas are divided into two classes according to the construction of their bāṭa or wall. They are otherwise identical in regard to the structure of their vertical components. The only points of difference between them lie in the relative proportion of their pagas and the number of ornamental spires which adorn them.

In the silpasāstras, we find the following passages

regarding the classification of temples according to the number of their pagas.

XLIX. The classification of temples

(क) गणेशाय नमः। इति नैमिषारण्ये भुवनप्रदीपे विसिक्तमा मुनिसम्बादे प्रसाद (छ)क्षण। × × × ४ ब्रह्मक्षेत्रिवैश्यसुद्र सर्व्व आचरन्ति कृतिना चतुजाति क्रमानि। × × × एवे ये ड जाति ये ड रथक होइब ताहा जानिमा। ब्रह्मजाति नवरथेन क्षेत्रिय सप्तमिस्तथा वैश्य पञ्चरथ त्रिभि शृद्ध्य एमोवच। येन जाति येन प्रसाद × × × (४०-१ पृः)

ब्रह्मजाति प्रसादेन किया यदि हृपियेते। गोविन्दमुखारविन्दे ब्रह्मथाने भवे छुना। अर्थ। नवरथेक देउल ये ब्राह्मण गढ़ाइले पित्रे बहुथाने वसन्ति।२६। क्षेत्रिय असमधेन प्रसादेन भूतले यत्र निवसन। अर्क चन्द्र मुवनेन।। विहरे पितरेगण।। सप्तरथ देउल क्षेत्री गढ़ाइले चन्द्र सूर्य्यमुवने पित्रे वसन्ति।३०। यथा प्रसाद वैसने निवसेन वसुन्धरा धनदोपवेनियन्द्रा विहरे पित्रगणाः। वनस येवे पश्चरथ देउल गढ़ाइब से रुद्रसभारे पित्रे वसन्ति।३१। रुद्धे प्रपन्ति कैनार। प्रसाद निवसेनअ। साकत्र अमण्य चन्द्रार्के वसते नरः। अर्थ। रुद्ध येवे गढ़ाइ त्रिरथ देउल। चन्नुमुवनरे पित्रे वसन्ति। (४३-४ प्रः)

(ख) श्रीगणशाए प्रणम्य अविघनममत्यु इति श्रीनडिमसारण्ये भुवनप्रवेसे विस्वकर्मामुनिसम्बादे । ब्रह्मक्षत्रिय वश्यसुद्र चारिजातिना चतुर्जाति कर्माणि। क्रीआ वसुन्धरा। ब्रह्मजातिनवचतुर्थेन । क्षत्रिय सप्तमिस्तथा। विष्य पब्चुरथो त्रिशुद्रयोमेवच । (पृ: १)

येख यातीरे येख कत ताहा यानिमा ।१६। ब्रह्मयाती प्रमादेन । क्रिया जिंद् क्रपयते । गोवीन्द्मुखारवीन्दे ब्रह्मस्थान भवेनुणां ।१६। क्षित्रिक्षस मध्य प्रसादेन । भूयं तले जतनीवेसनं । अर्कचन्द्रभवनेन । वीहारो पितरोगणाः ।१६। यथा प्रासाद वैस्वेन नीवेसने वसन्धरा । धन तपोवने खद्रा । वीहरे वस्नुनालयः ।१। शुद्रे कळपन्तिके नारि । प्रसाद सनीवेसनं । तथातमा कर्त्तभर्मनेसं । चन्द्रार्के वसते नरः ।१८। (६-७ पृः)



Tala jāngha and Bāndhanā with figures of nara-virāla and gaja-virāla, Kanarak

 Salutations to Sri Ganesha. Let there be hindrance (to this undertaking). Thus (begins) in the Bhubanapradipa, which was recited by the sage Viswakarmā in the forest of Naimisha, (a description of) the characteristics of palaces (meaning temples in the present case) . . . Now (we are) to know how many rathakas characterise the (different) classes of temples. Brahmin (is characterised) by nine, the Kshatriya by seven, the Vaisya by five and the Sudra by three rathakas. If one builds a nabaratha temple, which is Brahmin (by caste), then the manes of the person will dwell in the region of Brahman, the Supreme Being. If one builds a saptaratha temple, one's manes will verily live in the Surya and Chandra-lokas. If a Vaishya builds a pancharatha temple, (or perhaps, more correctly, if one builds a pancharatha temple), then one's manes will dwell in the region of the Rudras. (If one builds) a Sudra or triratha temple, then one's manes will dwell in the region of the Moon.

XI. On Pedestals

L. The eight pedestals

- (क) एवं पिष्ट जानिमा। पद्मनाम यथा पिष्ट। सिंहिन्सिपि विधियते। भद्रदेवोकुम्भक्षत। ४६। सुथिरक खुर कुम्भ भवेत। ४६। ''परिजङ्ख चाष्टोपिष्ठे नवमे कम (कुम्में १) पिष्ट मालक। (४८ एः)
- (ख) पद्मनाम जथा पुष्ट। सिंहस्छिपी वोधियतेः। भद्रवेदी कुम्भख्यात। शुन्दर खुर कुम्भ भवेत। (२२-३ पृः)
- 50. Now (we are) to know the pistas, viz. Padma, Singha, Bhadra, Bedi, Suthira, Khura, Kumbha, Parijangha and Kurma.

It will be seen later on that the Kumbha and Kurma pistas are in fact identical; so the number of pistas actually amounts to eight only.

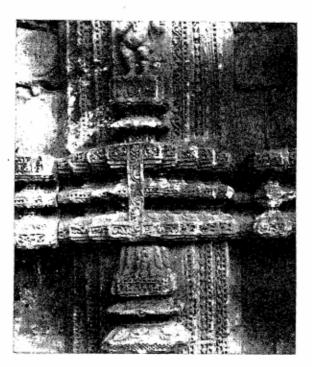
LI. Padma pista

It is said in (\$\overline{\Pi}\$) that the Padma pista should be used in the following temples: Mahā-kailāsa (P. 110), Garura (p. 118), Dui-padma (P. 138), Sreetaru (P. 142), Mahā-meru (Pp. 149 and 157) and Meru (P. 179). Its specifications are given below.

(क) पद्मपिष्ट खुराभाग ३ फुल्डदल्लभराभाग ४ केसर भाग २ फेणाभाग १ गाए पद्मपिष्ट भा १० (११० पृ:)

पद्मपिष्ट खुराभाग ३ फुल्डदलघरभाग ४ केसरभाग २ फेणाभाग १ गाए पद्म-पिष्ट भाग ६ (१४२ पू:)

पद्मपिष्ट खुराभाग ३ दलफुलभरा भाग ४ केसर भा १ फेणा भा १ गाए पद्मपिष्ट भाग १० (१४६ प्रः)



Bāndhanā, Sari Deul, Bhubaneśwar

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- (ख) पदापुष्ट खुराभाग ।३। दलमरा भा ४।...(२३ प्रः)
- पद्मपिष्ट खुगमुहण्टाभा३ दळमत्राभा५ केसरभा१ अर्धफेड़ाभा२। ए पद्मपुष्टभा११॥ (३० प्रः)
- (च) ता १० खुराभाग ३ दलकरा भा ४ केलरि भा २ फेड़ा भाग १ गाए पद्मभाग १०।

It has not been possible for us to arrive at any definite conclusion regarding the form of the Padma pisfa, for no satisfactory explanation of the terms dalajharā and ardhapherā are available.

According to the silpins, a Padma pista should be composed of three elements, the higher ones being set back inwards as shown in the accompanying photograph. A line drawn touching the outer edges of the mouldings, in such a case, strikes the horizontal at an acute angle. We do not know, however, if it is really the Padma pista of the silpasāstras or not.

LII. Singha pista

According to (事) the Singha pista should be used in connection with the throne of the deity, as also under the following temples: Ratnasāra (Pp. 115,117,144), Mulasribachha (Pp. 145, 163) and Mandara (Pp. 149,158). Its specifications are given below.

(क) सिंहासने सिंहिपष्ट सुरलोकनिवारण ।। (६३ प्टः)

कोणसन्धिसमाकिनु पकभागे ऊर्द्धपटिता। विहिक्रम वनासह। सिंहपिष्ट विधियेते।।७६॥ (६५ प्रः)

सिंहपिष्ट खुराभाग ६ जांघभाग ६ वरण्डी वसन्त भाग ४ गाए सिंघपिष्ट भाग १५ (१४४ प्रः) सिंघपिष्ट खुराभाग ६ जांघभाग ६ "वसन्तभाग ४ गाए सिंहपिष्ट भाग १४ (१४७,१४६ प्रः)

(ख) सिंघासन सिंघपोष्टे ।१। (पृः १४)

कोणसिंघं समाकेतुं। पश्चभागे उर्धघटीका। वीहीतकर्म वीनासई। सिंघ-पुष्ट वीधियते।१। (१६ पृः)

सिंघपुष्ट खुरा भा ६ यंघ भा ६ वरण्डि वसन्त भा ६ (३०-१ पृः) सिंघपुष्ट खुरा ४ भाग छोछी भा १ यांघ ७ वरण्डि वसन्त ४।०। (८७ पृः)

- (ङ) सिंहपिष्ट सिंहासने सुरलोक निवारण (१७४ पृः)
- (च) शिंगपिष्टभा ५६ खुराभा ५ यांघभा ६ वर्राण्डभा २ वसन्ताभा २ गाए भा १५

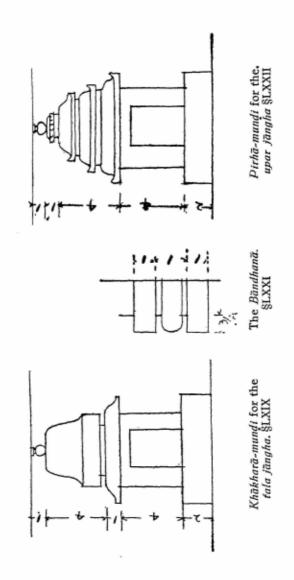
Several illustrations accompany the text in ms. (\exists), and the plate showing the different *pistas* has been drawn after this ms.

52. Singha pisṭa (is to be used) in the throne (of the deity). In the corner of the jāngha, (there should be) figures of corner-lions (koṇa-singha). (Its parts should be in the following proportion) khurā 5, jāngha 6, baranḍi 2, basanta 1,; or, khurā 4, noli 1, jāngha 7, baranḍi with basanta 4.

LIII. Khura pista

According to (本), the Khura *pista* should be used in the Nalini-bhadra (P. 126), Sribachha khandasāla (P. 141), Kritidushana (P. 142), Nisara (X. 146) and Asta-sree temples (P. 180).

(क) खुरपिष्टे तु सकर प्रसाद सुसुवे द्विज ।३४। (६२ पृः) (एहा खुरपिष्ट करिब) पिष्टर खुरा करिब तिनि आंगुळ दुइ पा ३॥।०॥ वसन्त दुइ आंगुळ दुइ पा २॥०॥ गाए पिष्ट छ आंगुळ॥ (१२६ पृः)





खुरपिष्ट खुरा मुहुन्टा भाग २ खुरकुम्भ भाग पा ५ जांघभाग १ वसन्त भाग २ गाए खुरपिष्ट भाग १। (१४६ पृ:)

- (ख) खुरपुष्ट मुहान्टि भाग २ शुभकुम्भ भाग ४ पेड़ा भा १ वसन्त भाग २ गाए खुरापुष्ट भा ६ (२४ प्रः)
- (8) In a drawing given in this ms., the Khura pista is shown as being composed of two mouldings which are in the proportion of 6:8. (P. 180)
- (च) खुरिष्ट भाग ६ मरुणी भाग २ खुरकुम्भ भाग ४ पेटा भाग १ वसन्त भाग १ गोए भाग ६
- 53. The Khura pista (is used to) adorn all temples of the twice-born caste (or "O twice-born one, the Khura pista adorns all temples").

The muhānfi or base of the khurā should be 2, the khurā (or kumbha) 5, the $pef\bar{a}$ 1 and the basanfa 1 or 2.

LIV. Parijāngha pista

According to (事), the Parijāngha pista should be used in connection with the following temples: Barabhi (Pp. 135,176), Mahā Barabhi (P. 136) and Mahā Dravira (Pp. 137,168). Its specifications are given below.

- (क) परिजंबिपिष्ट खुरा पटा भाग ६ जंबा भाग ६ वसन्त भाग ३ गाए परि-जंबिपिष्ट भाग १४। (१४३ प्रः)
- (ख) परिजंघिपिष्ट खुरा भा १ यांच भा ६ वसन्त भा ३ गाए परियंघिपिष्ट भा १४। (३१-२ पृः)
- (च) परियांचपिष्ट भाग १४ खुरा मुहुट भाग ६ शंघ (यांच १) भाग ६ वसन्त भाग ३ गाए १४
- 54. The specifications of the Parijangha pista are as follows: khurā 5, jāngha 6 and basanta 3; total 14.

LV. Kani pista

- (च) कणिपिष्ट भाग १८ खुरा भाग ७ कणि भाग ६ वसन्त भाग ५ गाए भाग १८
- 55. (If the total be 15, then the) khurā is 4, kani 5 and basanta 6; or khurā 6, kani 5, basanta 4. (If, however, the sum be 18, then) the khurā is 7, kani 6 (but in the accompanying diagram we find a noli used instead of a kani), and the basanta 5.

LVI. Bedi pista

According to (本), the Bedi pista should be used in connection with the Purnasālā temple (P. 146).

- (क) वेदिपिष्ट खुरानोलि भाग ४ पटा भाग १ कणिभाग २ उपर दलमारा भाग २ गाए वेदिपिष्ट भाग ६ (१४७ पृ:)
- (ख) वेदीपुष्ट भा ३। छोळी भा १ कोणि भा २ उपर दळमता २ भाग। गाप वेदीपुष्ट भा ६ (२३ प्रः)

देवीपिष्ट खुराभा३ लोली भा१ पटाभा१ कोसि भा२। उपर दल भा २ गात्र देवीपिष्ट भा६ (३१ प्रः)

(च) वेदिपिष्ट भाग १ (१) खुराभाग ३ छोळीभाग १ पटीएभाग १ कणि भाग २ उपर दळमरा भाग २ गाएः स ।

In the accompanying diagram however the proportions are given as 4:1:1:2:2.

56. The sum-total of the different elements of the Bedi pisfa is 9, of which the following are the details: khurā 3

(or 4 as in the diagram), noli 1, paţā 1, kani 2, upara dalajharā or basanta, 2.

LVII. Bhadra pista

The Bhadra pista should be used in the Kailasa temple according to (事).

- (क) भद्रपिष्ट खुराभाग ६ जांच भाग ६ वसन्त भाग ६ गाए भद्रपिष्ट भाग १८ (१४८ प्रः)
 - (ख) भद्रपुष्ट भाग ६। वरण्डि वसन्त भा ७ ग । गाए भद्रपुष्ट भा ८। (२३ पृः
- (ङ) भद्रपिष्ट भाग १८ खुरा भाग ६ जांघ भाग ६ वरण्ड भाग ३ वसन्तः भाग ३ गाए भाग १८ सिर
- 57. The sum of the different elements of the Bhadra pista is 18, of which the khurā covers 6, the jāngha 6 and the basanta 6 parts. According to the diagram accompanying the specification given in (*) the basanta can also be replaced by two mouldings of equal height.

LVIII. Suthira pista or Sundara pista

The Suthira pista should be used with the Sarbanga-sundara (P. 161) and Medini-bijaya temples (P. 163) according to (事).

(क) सुन्दरपिष्ट खुरभाग २ कणिपटा भाग २ कळस भा २ पटा भाग २ वसन्त भाग २ गाए सुन्दरपिष्ट भाग ६। (१४५ प्रः)

सुन्दरिषट खुराभाग २ कछस भाग २ पटाभाग १ वसन्त माग २ गाए सुचिरिषट भाग १ (१४७ पुः)

(ख) शुथिरपुष्ट खुरा भा ४। कणिपटा भा २। कणि भा १ वसन्त भा २ गाएं शुथिर भा ६ (२४ पृः)

सुधिरपिष्ट भा ४ घन्टि भा २ पटा भा १ वसन्त भा २ गाए ग्रुधिरपिष्ट मा ६ ।

शुस्थिरपिष्ट खुरा भा ४ पटा भा १ वसन्त भा २ गाए शुधिर भा ६ (३१ प्रः)

(च) सुथिरपिष्ट ६ खुर भाग ४ कणिपिटा भाग २ कणि भाग १ वसन्त भाग २ गाए भाग ६

(In an accompanying diagram, however, we find the following mouldings instead, khurā, paṭā, noli and basanta.)

58. The Suthira pista should be composed of 9 parts, of which the khurā should be 4 (or khurā 2, kalasa 2), patā (or noli) 1 and basanta 2.

LIX. Kumbha pista or Kurma pista

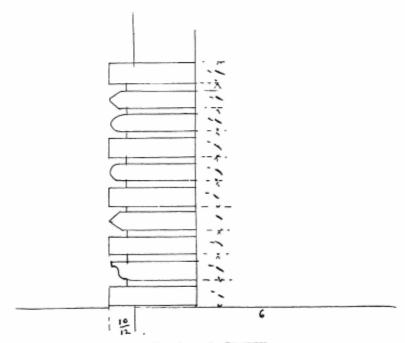
According to (\$), the Kumbha pista should be used in connection with the following temples: Kailāsa (P. 119), Bimāna (Pp. 140, 155), Biharāsara (Pp. 147, 160) and Sarbāngasundara (P. 161).

- (क) कुम्भिपष्ट खुराभाग २ कछस भाग २ कान्टिभाग १ अधारिपटा भाग २ कान्टि भाग आगु १ गाए कुम्भिपष्ट भाग ६ (१४७ पृ:)
- (ख) कुम्भ खुरा भा २ कल्लस भा २ अन्धारि पाट भा २ वरिष्ड १ वसन्त मा २। गाए कुम्भपुष्ट भाग १। (२३ प्रः)

कुम्भपिष्ट माह २ कळस मा२ सन्धाश्रृपटा२ कोणि भा१ वसन्त भा२ गाए कुम्भपिष्ट साह (३१ पृः)

There is an accompanying diagram which, however, gives the proportion of the mouldings as khurā 2, noli 2, paṭā 2 (?), baranḍi 1, basanṭa 2.

59. Of the total 9 parts forming the Kumbha pista, the khurā is formed by 2, the kalasa by 2, the andhāri patā by 2, the barandi by 1 and the basanta by 2 parts.



The bārāṇḍā, \$LXXIII



XII. The Rekha Temple: General Apportionment of Parts.

It has been pointed out in a previous chapter that the horizontal components of a Rekha temple have little relation to the vertical components. We shall therefore deal with the vertical and the horizontal components in separate chapters.

LX. Names of vertical segments and the meaning of the terms

From an examination of the accompanying plate, it will be evident that the $b\bar{a}ra$ of the Rekha temple is composed of a number of broad subdivisions, each of which is capable of being resolved into a number of finer elements. The principal components of the $b\bar{a}ra$ are the $p\bar{a}bh\bar{a}ga$ or the division corresponding to the foot (i. e. the base), the $j\bar{a}ngha$ or the shin and the baranda, which is a set of mouldings crowning the $b\bar{a}ra$.

The gandi (lif. the trunk of the body) or the curvilinear tower is composed of different elements along the various pagas. The construction also varies in different varieties of the Rekha temple; but in all of them, one feature is common, viz. that the outermost paga is subdivided into a number of bhumis or planes, each of which is composed of a number of mouldings surmounted by a miniature amlā, called the bhumi-amlā or amlā of the plane. The other pagas may have sikharas or miniatures of Rekha temples carved upon them for the sake of decoration.

After the gandi comes the bisama (lit. the irregular one), which is also called the bedi or altar. The curvilinear tower ends with the bedi, and is followed by the mastaka.

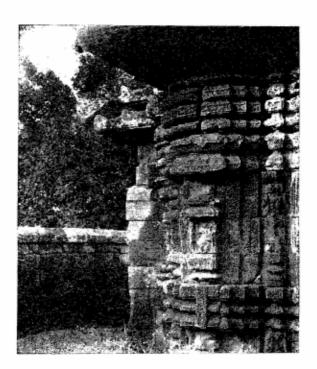
The mastaka (a name which has been coined for the sake of convenience) is made up of the beki or throat, followed by the amlā and the khapuri or skull; this being surmounted by a kalasa or water-pot and the āyudha or weapon of the deity to whom the temple is consecrated.

It is clear from a study of the above terms that the Rekha temple has been likened to the human body. This conception of the temple is even more clear in the traditional saying of the silpins that the Rekha is male and the Bhadra female, attached to one another in a state of sexual union. But there is nothing in the silpasāstras to support the traditional view except a meagre reference in (季) to a certain Rekha temple as the pungsa bimāna or the male temple.

The other concept which has also entered in the construction of the Rekha temple is that of a mountain. Sikhara literally means the peak of a mountain; so that, when a temple is described as having sikharas upon it, the artist was evidently thinking of it as something akin to a mountain.

LXI. A proposed classification according to the nature of the bara

In the silpasāstras, Rekha temples have not been classified according to their vertical components, still we shall try to do so on the basis of certain observed facts.



Bāndhanā, upar jāngha and bārānḍā Sari Deul, Bhubaneśwar

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From an examination of the temples of Bhubaneswar, it appears that all the temples which can definitely be assigned to a comparatively earlier epoch on the evidence of epigraphy or sculptural style, have a $b\bar{a}ra$ composed of three elements, vix. $p\bar{a}bh\bar{a}ga$, $j\bar{a}ngha$ and baranda. There are as many as sixteen or seventeen temples of this order in the village of Bhubaneswar itself. It is only in the later temples that we find the $b\bar{a}ra$ being divided into five portions, namely the $p\bar{a}bh\bar{a}ga$, the tala $j\bar{a}ngha$ or lower $j\bar{a}ngha$, the $b\bar{a}ndhan\bar{a}$ or the bond, the upar $j\bar{a}ngha$ or the upper $j\bar{a}ngha$ and the baranda.

In subsequent quotations from the $silpas\bar{a}stras$, it will be found that Rekha temples having three elements in their $b\bar{a}ra$ have a ratio of 1:3 between the length of the garbha or sanctum and the total height of the temple. But this ratio increases from 1:4 to 1:5 or more in the case of Rekhas having five elements in their $b\bar{a}ra$. It might even increase to about 1:7 as in the temples of Konarak or Puri.

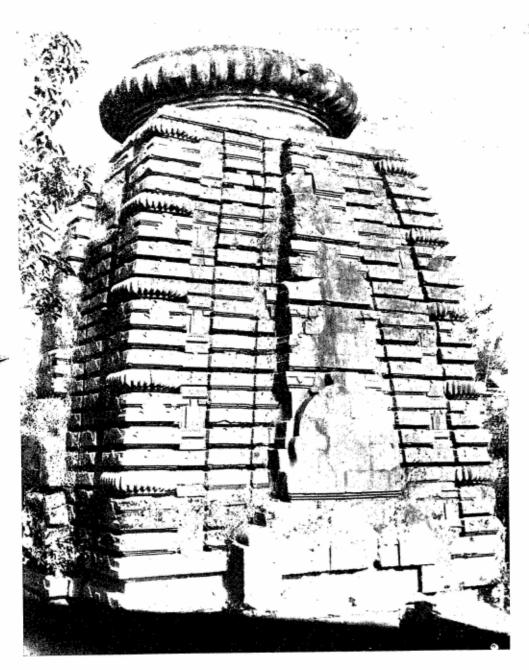
The *tri-anga* (a name coined to denote a three-segmented) $b\bar{a}ra$ has a wider distribution than the *pancha-anga* $b\bar{a}ra$ in Orissa. The temples of Khiching and Baud belong to the former variety; so do the temples of Telkupi in the neighbouring district of Manbhum.

- These temples are also characterisd by the following traits:
 - (1) an absence of accompanying Bhadra temples,
 - (2) an absence of sikharas in the gandi,
 - (3) a depression demarcating the bara from the gandi,
 - (4) an ornamental pilaster before the frontal rāha paga,
 - (5) the presence, in many cases, of an octagonal structure in place of the kalasa at the top. This object has been described as a lingam by Banerji.

The panchanga variety, though more numerous, is limited in distribution. It is also exemplified by one temple in Telkupi, which is traditionally said to have been built by the Gajapati King of Puri and where, even to this day, the ceremony of Chhātā-parab is performed in his name. As the inclusive area of the fri-anga type in Orissa is wider than that of the panchānga variety, which is central in distribution with reference to it, we can definitely conclude that the fri-anga is the earlier Orissan type of bāra, the pānchānga being a development of later origin.

It may be noted in this connection that outside Orissa, the fri-anga type of bara has a much wider distribution than the panchanga type. The former appears in Bajaura in the Punjab Himalayas; at Osian in Rajputana; in miniature shrines at Sarnath and Vindhyachal in the United Provinces; in similar miniatures at Jubbulpore in the Central Provinces; in certain temples at Omkareswar, Orchha and Ujjain in Central India and at Sāripalli in the Vizagapatam district. The panchanga type of bara appears locally, outside Orissa, at Baijnath and Chamba in the Punjab Himalayas and at Khajuraho in Central India. Hence we can reasonably conclude that the trianga type of bara is something earlier and different from the panchanga type, which arose locally in certain restricted areas and never came to be as widely distributed as the earlier fri-anga type.

In their present form, the silpasāstras seem to have been codified after the development of the panchānga type in Orissa, when the tri-anga type had already fallen into oblivion. For there are only two references to the



Gaṇḍi of Mohini Temple, Bhubaneśwar



latter in one rescension of the *Bhubanapradipa* and even there, it has suffered considerably from insufficiency and subsequent mutilation.

LXII. Specifications of a tri-anga Rekha temple

- (क) दोपद्म भाग प्रभ काठि आङ्कुले १६ पिष्ठ ४ पाभाग ६ जांघ १३ वरण्डी २ सन्दित चडरस २ एक्त्पेरे पञ्चुरथ साधिव आगु २ भागक नागपित्र करिब ३ भाग दलभरा (११) खाखरमण्डिक आर आड़े नागपित्र गेलवाइ करिब । अनुरथे पिहमत करिब । राहारे एहिमति पाभागे गोटाए सिखर करिब दुइ पाले जलन्तर करिब दुइ पाले गेलवाइ सिंघ करिब । ताहा पाले जलन्तर करिब । ताहा पाले नागपित्र करिब । वरण्ड तले करापाखुड़ा । छपर मुह होइब ।०।०।०। श्री (१०८-६ पृ:)
- 62. In the Dui-padma temple, the garbha is 1 kāthi or 16 ān. in length; the pista is 4, pābhāga 6, jāngha 13, baranḍi 2, the sandati 2 ān. wide. In this manner, build the temple as a pancharatha one. In front, place figures of Nāga-females; (carve) petals; at the side of the khākharā-mundi, place figures of female Nāgas and the gelabāi scroll-work. In the anuratha paga, make it so. In the rāhā paga, at the level of the pābhāga, build a sikhara; on both sides of which, place niches. On both sides, carve the gelabāi and figures of lions. Beside that, place figures of female Nāgas. Beneath the baranḍa, (carve) reversed petals pointing towards the roof.

LXIII. The tri-anga Ratnasara

(क) रज्ञसार प्रसद हातक सभ काठि आङ्कुले १६ पाभाग ४ जांघ ८ फुल-मण्डो वरण २ रेखगण्डो २४ वेदि २ वेक अला कपुरि होइ पा ४ कलस ४ चक्र ३। माहारण्वारणे साम्रामे करतुअ। मोण्डोळे श्रीखण्डी माहासाहारितिजित रत्नसार भाग समापत। गर्भकु बाड़ न उठा। १। (१४२ प्रः)

63. In the Ratnasāra temple, the garbha being one cubit or 16 ān., the pābhaga should be 4, the jāngha 8, the baranda (of phula-mundi type?) 2, the rekha-gandi 25, the bedi 2, beki, amlā and khapuri together equal to 5, the kalasa 4 and the discus 3. ... in relation to the garbha (which is 16), the wall should be ... in thickness.

It is clear from the above passage that the height of the fri-anga Ratnasāra temple is 3 times the length of the garbha. In panchānga temples, this ratio rises from 1:4 to 1:5 and above.

(See No. 17 in Chapter XV. for the horizontal specifications of this temple.)

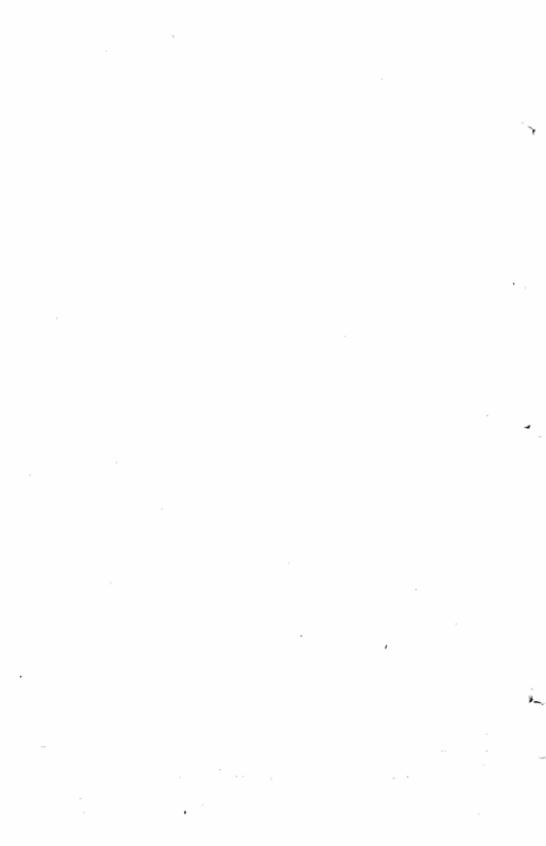
LXIV. The general apportionment of parts in panchanga Rekha temples

By the height of a temple is meant the distance between the base of the pista and the top of the khapuri. The following is a list of all the different types of Rekha temples which we find in the Bhubanapradipa.

- (१) (क) सुवर्णकुटप्रसाद काठि आ १६ गर्भ पिष्ट ४ पाभाग ५ दुइ जांच ८ ए मध्ये वांचना १॥०॥ वरण ५ रेख ३० वेदि २ वेक अपला कपुरि होइ ६ कल्लस ६ चक्र ४ माहारणारणे साम्रामे करतुआ। मोण्डोश्रीखण्डी माहासाहाश्र-निर्जित ॥ श्री ॥ (पुः १४३) and (छ) (१० पुः)।
- (२) (छ) देवल्लगर्भ काठी आङ्कुल षोल पिट ६ पाभाग ६ दुइ यांघ १० ए मध्ये वान्धना वरण्ड ६ रेखंगण्डी ३० वेद २ वेक ४ अँला ४ कपुरि २॥।० खुरा आ २ दमा ७ डोरि अधे चङ्कडा २ काण्टि २ पा फेणि २ मुहाण्ट २॥० (२०४ पूः)
 - (३) (ख) देखलगर्भ काठी आङ्कर्६ल पाआभाग छ । दुइ यांघ आ १०



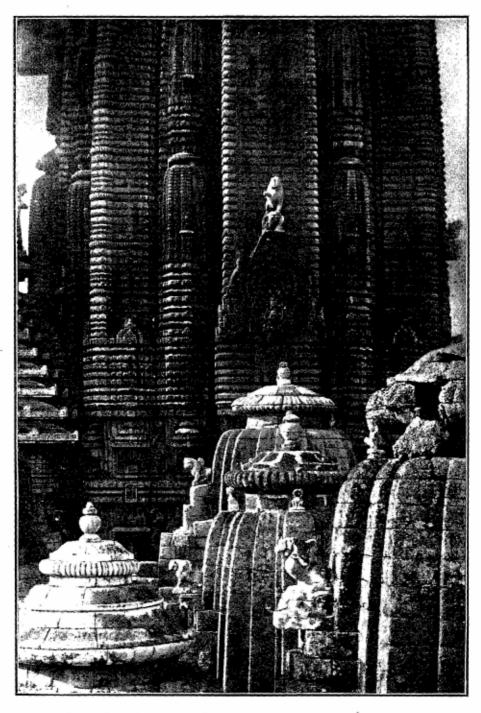
Paga and dhāra in Mangaleśwar Temple, Bhubaneśwar.



- ए मध्ये बान्धेणि आ २। वरण ६ रेखगण्डि आ ३६ वेदी आ २ वेक आ ३ त्रिपाटी एक आक्कु १। अला आ ४। कपुरि मुहाण्टि आ १ कपुरि आ ३… कलम खुरा ३ कलस ८ चक्र भा ४ गेन। (२४-४,२८ पृः)
- (४) (ख) देउल गर्भ काठी आ१६ङ्कुलकु पिष्ट ६ पाव्याभाग ६ दुइ यांच १० ए मध्ये वान्धना २। रेख ३२ वीसम २ वेक ३ त्रिपाटो १ व्यल ४ कपुरि मुहाण्टि १ कपुरि मारिब २॥० उंच २॥० (८२ पृ:)
- (१) (क) विवानभाग प्रहकाठि आंगुल १६ पिष्ट १ पाभाग ६ वान्धना १॥० दुइ जांध दस आंगुल १० वरण ६ रेखगण्डो उच ३४ चेदि २॥ वेक तिनि आगु दुइ पा २॥० अला चारि आंगुल पा ४।० कपुरि चारि आङ्कुल पा ४।०॥ कलस सात आंगुल दुइ पा ७॥० चक्र चारि ४॥॥०॥ (१३६ प्रः)
- (६) (क) मूळश्रीवछ गर्भ सोल पिट ६ पाभाग ६ दुइ जांघ १० ए मध्ये वान्थणा २ वरण ६ रेख ३६ चेक अएला कपुरि होइँ वा १२ कल्स आ ८ चक पा ५ (१४४ प्रः)
- (७) (क) श्रीवछनदिव्रधन भाग प्रभ १६ पिष्ट पाभाग ६ दुइ जांघ ह वांधणा २ वरण ६ रेखखण्डो पश्चितिरिसि आंगुळ ३५ विसम दुइ आंगुळ २ वेक तिनि आंगुळ दुइ पा कपुरि चारि आंगुळ ४। कळस सात आंगुळ दुइ पा ७।।० चक्र ४।।० (१४१ प्रः)
- (८) (क) दुइपदा भाग गर्भकाठि आंगुले १६ पिष्ट ४ पाभाग दुइ जांघ १० ए मध्ये वान्धणा २ वरण छ ६ रेख ३६ वेदि २ वेक अएला कपुरि होईँ १२ कलस आ ८ चक्र ४ (१३६-७ प्रः)
- (६) (ख) ए महाप्रसाद देउल गर्भ काठी आ १६ कु...(पिष्ट ६ पाभाग) आ ६...यांघ...४...वान्घणिकु...(।।≤)+।।≤)+।।≤)) उपर यांघ आ ४... वरण ६...रेखगण्डि ३६...वेदो आ २ वेक उञ्च (३) त्रिपाटी १ अला बहल ४... कपुरि मुहाण्टि १ कपुरि बहल २।।० कलस खुरा २ हाथिपाट आ २। डोरि पाए।० चाङ्गड़ा १॥० काठी पाए।० चांगुड़ो ॥।० घड़ी वहल २...(८८-६० प्टः)

- (१०) देड गर्भकाठी आंगुल १६ पिष्ट ६ पाभाग ६ दुइ यांघ १० ए मध्ये वान्धणि २ वरिष्ट ६ रेख ३६ वीम २ वैक ३ त्रीपाटी १ अला ४ कपुरि मुह्टा १ कपुरि २०० माखि ३ खुरा ३ कलस ६ (७६,८०,८५ प्टः) Besides this, (क) प्टः १३८, ११७, ११४ and १०६ and (छ) प्टः १६०-१, १६८, २०२, २०४ give the same general specification.
- (११) (क) महा बड़िससाग प्रभ काठि आङ्कुछे १६ पिष्ट ६ आङ्कुछ पादभाग डच छ आङ्कुछ ६ दुइ जांघ १० ए मध्ये वान्धणा २ वरण्ड छ ६ रेख ३६ वेदि २॥० वेक ४ अछा ४ कपुरि ४ कछस ८ चक्र ५ (१०७,११०,१११, १२०-५,१४० पृ:)
- (१२) (क) कैलास गर्भ काठि आङ्कुले १६ पिष्ट ६ पाभाग ६ जांध ४ वान्दणा २ उपर जांब ४ वरण्ड ६ रेख ३६ वेदि २॥० वेक ४ अला ४॥० कपुरि ४॥० कलस चक्र पा ४ (११६ एः)

Name of the temple	Garbha	Pisţa	Pabhaga	Tala Jangha	Bandhana	Upara Jangha	Bararda
Mulasreebachha	16	6	6	5	2	5	6
Brishava Garura Rafnasāra Astasree	16	6	6	5	2	5	6
Duipadma	16	5	6	5	2	5	6
(Name ?)	16	X	6 .	5.	2	. 5	6
Mahā Baravi Mahā Kailāsa Garura Rafnasāra Sreetaru	16	6	6	5	2	5	6
Mahā Meru (Name ?) (Name ?) (Name ?)	16 16 16 16	6 6 6	6 6 6	5 5 5 5	2 2 2 2	5 5 5 5	6 6 6



Part of gaṇḍi of the Lingarāja Temple showing Śikharas on the Anuratha paga



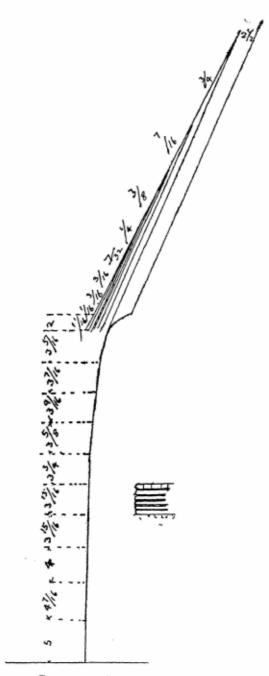
Name of the temple	Garbha	Pisfa	Pabhaga	Tala	angha	Bandhanā	Upara Jangha	Barandā
(Name ?)	16	6	о 6	5		2	5	6
Brishava	16	6	6	5	5	2	5	6
Mahā Meru	16	6	6	5		2	5	6
(Name ?)	16	6	6	5		2	5	6
(Name ?)	16	4	6	5	,	2	5	6
Kailāsa	16	6	6	5	5	2	5	6
Sribachhanadi								
bardhana	16	6	6	4	[1/2]	2	41/	2 6
Bibāna	16	5	6	5	5	$1^{1/2}$	5	6
Bibāna	16	6	6	5	5	2	5	6
Mula Sreebachha	16	6	6	5		2	5	X
Subarna kuta	16	4	5	4	Ļ	$1^{1/2}$	4	5
Ratnasāra	16	6	6	5	5	2	5	6
Name of the temple	Gandi & Bisama	Beki	Amlā	Khapuri	Khurā of kalasa	Kalasa	Chakra	Total height in ängulas
Mulasreebachha	36 & ?	4	4	4		8	5	78
Brishava Garura Ratnasāra Astasree	36 & 2	4	4	4		8	5	80
Duipadma	36 & 2	4	4	4		8	5	79
(Name ?)	36 & 2	4	4	4		8	5	74
Mahā Baravi Mahā Kailāsa Garura Ratnasāra Sreetaru	36 & 2 ¹ /	2 4	4	4		8	5	801/

Name of the temple	Gandi & Bisama	Beki	Amlā	Khapuri	Khurā of kalasa	Kalasa	Chakra	Total height in ängulas
Mahā Meru	X & 2	4	4	4		3	9	80
(Name ?)	36 & X	4	4	4	÷	3	.9	80?
(Name ?)	X & 2	4	4	4		X	9	80?
(Name ?)	36 & 2	4	4	4.		$8^{3}/_{4}$		80
(Name ?)	36 & 2	4	4	4	3	9		80
Brishava	36 & 2	4	4	4	4	9		80
Mahā Meru	36 & 2	4	4	4	2	9		80
(Name ?)	36 & 2	4	4	$3^{1/2}$	2	X		$79^{1/2}$
(Name ?)	36 & 21/	2 4	5	4		8	5	$79^{1/2}$
Kailāsa	āsa 36 & 2 ¹ / ₂ 4 4 ¹ / ₂ 4 ¹ / ₂ Kalasa &							
Sribachhanadi					Cl	akra	5	$81^{1/2}$
bardhana	35 & 2	$3^{1/2}$	4?	4		$7^{1/2}$	$4^{1/2}$	$82^{1/2}$
Bibāna	34 & 2	$3^{1/2}$	$4^{1}/4$	$4^{1}/$	4 -	$7^{1}/_{2}$	43/4	$76^{1/2}$
Bibana	32 & 2	4	3	3		9	5	74
Mula Sreebachha	32 & 2	4	4	33/	4 .			$75^{3}/_{4}$
Subarna kuta	30 & 2	3	3	3		6	4	$64^{1/2}$
Ratnasāra	30 & 2	4	4	$2^{3}/$	4 2	?	٠,	$72^{3}/_{4}$

The ratio of the length of the garbha and the height of the temple can be thus arranged in the following table:

1.	$16:64^{1/2} \text{ or } 1:4$	2.	$16:72^{3/4}$
3.	16:74	4.	$16:75^{3/4}$
5.	$16:76^{1/2}$	6.	16:78
7.	16:79	8.	$16:79^{1/2}$
9.	16:80 or 1:5	10.	$16:80^{1/2}$

11. 16:811/2



Curvature of the gandi. §LXXV

LXV. Different specifications for baras of the panchanga type.

The bara of the Rekha can be divided according to one of the four following specifications; the proportion of the pabhaga: fala jangha: bandhana: upar jangha: baranda being

- (1) 6:5:2:5; 6 or (2) $6:4^{1/2}:2:4^{1/2}:6$ or
- (3) $6:5:1^{1/2}:5:6$ or (4) $5:4:1^{1/2}:4:5$.

XIII. The Rekha Temple:

Detailed vertical specifications

It must be borne in mind that all the following measurements refer to a temple of which the garbha is $16 \, \bar{a} \, n. \times 16 \, \bar{a} \, n.$, except where otherwise stated. The unit of measurement is an $\bar{a} \, n.$

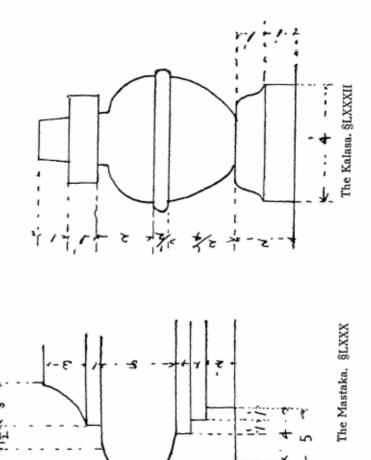
LXVI. The Pabhaga

(क) (रक्षसार मन्दिरे) पाभाग छ आ ६ एथि पाञ्चकाम करिब। खुरा करिब आंगुळे ॥⇒ु० सुता।। कळस करिब आंगुळे ॥⇒ु० सुता। पटा करिब तेर सुता॥।-ु। सुतारे पाए॥ कणि करिब तेर सुता॥।-ु।। सुतारे पाए॥ वसन्त करिब तेर सुता॥।-ु।। सुतारे पाए॥ (१२० प्टः)

"पाभाग ६ आङ्कुळकु॥ पाञ्चकमर खुरा करिव आङ्कुळे १॥ चौद स्रुता। खुरा मरिव मुचुळि सरिकि आङ्कुळे १४ सुता॥ कळस आङ्कुळे १॥ इ दस सुता कळस बुळिव मारेणि आङ्कुळे २ सुता॥०॥ पटा बहळ तेर सुता॥०) सुतारे देड़ पा॥ कणि बहळ तेर सुता ॥०) सुतारे देड़ पा॥ वसन्त बहळ तेर सुता देड़ पा पाए (=गाए १) पञ्चकामकु ळ आङ्कुळ ६॥ (१०२-३ पृः)

(ख) खुग मुहण्ट खुरा भाग १॥⊨) कल्लस आ १॥≡ु० घण्टि कण्ठिक वसन्त होइब आ २॥० गाए आ ६ (८८ प्रः)

(If the garbha is 32 ān. square, then the pābhāga should be 12 ān. high. The 12 ān. should be divided in the following manner) खुरा मुहाण्टि आ १॥) खुरा मारिब आ १॥ । । पेड़ा क्ष शु । । मिचली ४ गाए खुरा वहल ३॥। कलस वहल आ ३॥। कु दमा बहुल १ । । डोरि वहल ई सुता कान्ध १ । पाती ॥। सुता पटा



.

आ १॥ ्) कणि आ १॥ ्) वसन्त आ १॥) गाए पश्चकमकु पाआ भाग उश्च आ १२। (६१ प्रः)

(छ) खुरा ६ कछस ६ पटा ३ हा कणी ३ हा वसन्त ३ हा (१२ प्रः) खोरा ६ क्रम्भ ६ ३ हा ३ हा ३ हा (१३३ प्रः)

पाद पश्चकम सतर भागे १७ न सुता ॥ । खुरा ४ छुम्भ ४ पटा ३ । किण ३ । वसन्त ३ । (१) गाए सतर भाग न सुता १७॥ । (२६ प्रः) खोरा ४ छुम्भ ४ पटा ३ । किण ३ । वसन्त ३ । (१३३ प्रः)

66. The ratio of the different mouldings of the pābhāga, viz. the khurā, kumbha, paṭā, kani and basanfa will be according to one of the following tables:

(1)
$$1^{7/8}$$
: $1^{5/8}$: $\frac{13^{1/4}}{16}$: $\frac{13^{1/4}}{16}$: $\frac{13^{1/4}}{16}$

(2)
$$1^{7/8}: 1^{5/8}: \frac{13^{5/8}}{16}: \frac{13^{5/8}}{16}: \frac{13^{3/8}}{16}$$

(3)
$$1^{7/8}: 1^{15/16}: \frac{13^{1/5}}{16}: \frac{13^{1/5}}{16}: \frac{13^{1/5}}{16}$$

(4) 9: 9:
$$3^{3}/_{16}$$
: $3^{3}/_{16}$: $3^{3}/_{16}$

(5)
$$4:4:3^{3}/_{16}:3^{3}/_{16}:3^{3}/_{16}$$

The batter of the $khur\bar{a}$ will be equal to its height If the kalasa be $1^5/s$, its batter will be $1^1/s$.

The $p\bar{a}bh\bar{a}ga$ illustrated in the accompanying plate has the following dimensions; the muhanti of the khurā is $1^{1}/_{2}$, the khurā is?, the pirhā $^{3}/_{8}$, the muchuli $^{1}/_{4}$ (?), the total height of the khurā being $3^{13}/_{16}$. Its batter is $1^{11}/_{16}$ an. In the kalasa, the damā is $1^{1}/_{8}$, dori $^{3}/_{8}$, kāndha $1^{1}/_{2}$, pați $^{3}/_{4}$, their sum being $3^{1}/_{2}$ an. The paṭā and kani are each $1^{5}/_{8}$ an. high. The basanta is $1^{3}/_{4}$ an.; the sum of the five mouldings being $12^{1}/_{8}$ an.

LXVII. Another specification for the pabhaga

(क) पादिभिरा (भा ?) ग जनुमतर । रसरामिवे वस्तना । खुरक वेदभागेण ॥ वेदभागेन कुम्भका ॥ वसन्तमेकभागेन ॥ सेसभागेण मुचुळि ॥ (२८ एः)

एवं पादभाग जानिमा। खुरा तिनभाग करिब। भाग १ क। मुहुटा करिब १॥ देड़ भाग। खुरा मारिब अब भागे। कणिक तिन भाग करिब। दुइ भाग दुइ पान्ता मारिब। भागे मुचुलि करिब। कलस तिनि भाग करिब। दुइ भाग तलकु बुलाइब। भाग १ दुइ भाग करिब। भागक कान्ध मारिब। भागे पाइन्ता मारिब। पटा तिन भाग करिब। भागक मुहुटा करिब। तल भाग ३। दुइ भाग पाहान्ति मारिब। भागेक कान्ध पाटि करिब। उपर भाग तिनि भाग करिब।। एक पाइन्ति मारिब भाग एक दुइ भाग करिब उड़ापाटि भा १ कण्ठि करिब भाग १ कणि एइक्षिपे करिब।। वसन्त एइक्ष्पे करिब। (६८-६ पृः)

एवं पाभाग जानिमा। खुर तिन भाग करिव कळस तिनि भागर दुई भाग तळकु बुळाइव। चाङ्गड़ा डम चारि भाग करिव। गाए १० भाग करिवा। खुर तिनि भाग करि भागक खुरा पसिव। खुरा तिनि भागर भागे मुहुटा। खुरा मारिव १॥) भाग पाहान्ता खुरा ६ भाग मुहुठा ३। खुरा माविर ६ पाण्डा २ मुर्चुळि भाग १।२ मुर्चुळि भागे १॥ दुई भाग गाए वार १२॥ (१०२ ए:)

67......khurā should be 4 measures, the kumbha 4 measures, basanta 1 measure; at the end there should be a muchuli.....

- LXVIII. The set-back of the pabhaga from the pista
 - (ग) बड़देख्ळ पामाग पछ होइब आङ्कुळरे दुइ (पा १) (१६८ पृ:)
- 68. In the principle temple (i. e. in the Rekha), the $p\bar{a}bh\bar{a}ga$ should be set back $^{1}/_{2}$ $\bar{a}n$. from the pista.
- LXIX. The tala jangha
- (क) तलजाङ्ख पा ६ आंगुल। एथि वहित्र खाखरमुण्डो । (१०४,१२० प्रः) नरविराल गजविअल॥ एते उपर जङ्खे (२६ प्रः)

(ख) एवे यांघ जाणिमा। यांघ भाग प्रतीगुण अवर्तकळं।……। यांघ उकच होइब ६ भाग करिब। दुइ यंघ मुण्डिपाद करिब। बहल २ मुण्डि करिब भा ४ पित बहल करिब भा १ पाखर (=खाखर १) वहल करिब भा ४। कलस करिब भा १……(२६ पृ:)

जंघ भाग जाणिमा। जंघभाग प्रतिदिगुण। उर्द्धभागदतकाळ।……। जंघभाग १२ भागकु करिब मुण्डिपाद २ भाग करिब। मुण्डि भाग जघ चारि भाग करिब। पिड़ाभागे १ करिब। खाखरा तिनि भाग करिब।१। गळका अळा भा १ करिब। कपुरि मध्य करिस करिब। (७० पृः)

(In a temple of which the garbha is 32 an. ×32 an., the jāngha should be 10 an. high) यांघ आ १० ६ वार भागकु मुण्डिपाद १॥०) मुण्डि यांच आ ३॥०) पिडा वहळ आ १=) खाखरा वहळ आ १=) खाखरा वात ३ शुता कळस ॥=) मुता (११ प्रः)

Regarding the niches at the level of the fala $j\bar{a}ngha$, placed where the different pagas meet, it is said that they should "take off 1/4 from the sides" (of the width of the khākharāmundis?).

- (छ) जलन्तर पाए काखजमृ (३२ प्रः) जलन्तर पाये काखजरि (२३४ प्रः)
- 69. Figures of nara-virālas and gaja-virālas should be placed in the fala jāngha. Khākharā-munḍis should be set in the fala jāngha. The height of the jāngha should be divided into 12 portions, which should be distributed in the following manner.
- (1) The $p\bar{a}da$ of the mundi 2, the $j\bar{a}ngha$ of the mundi 4, the $pirh\bar{a}$ 1, the $kh\bar{a}khar\bar{a}$ 4 and kalasa 1; or
- (2) the pada 2, the jangha 4, the pirha 1, the khakhara 4, the kanfi and amla 1.

• The illustration given is that of a khākharā mundi in a temple of which the garbha is 32 ān. \times 32 ān. The 10 angulas of the jāngha are distributed in the following manner: the pāda $^{3}/_{4}$, the jāngha $^{31}/_{2}$, the pirha $^{1}/_{8}$, the khākharā $^{11}/_{8}$, the khākharā $^{25}/_{8}$, the recess between the khākharās $^{3}/_{8}$, and the kalasa $^{7}/_{8}$ ān.

LXX. The set-back of the tala jangha

- (क) पाभागकु जाङ्ग पक्ष होइव द्वि पा (१६-१०० प्रः)
- 70. The $fala\ j\bar{a}ngha$ should be set back $^{1}/_{2}$ $\bar{a}n$, from the $p\bar{a}bh\bar{a}ga$.

LXXI. The Bandhana

- (क) बान्धना ३ वरण्डी नुलि वसन्त ३ कम सिर वहल ॥ (१६ पृः)
 बान्धना दुइ आङ्कुलकु । तिनि कम सिर वरण्डी नोलि वसंत (१०४ पृः)
 वाधना दुइ आंगुल २ ए पथि तिनि काम किर्व । वरणि किरव दस सुता

 हु सुतारे एगार विस्वा । नोलि किरव दसः सुता ॥ हु सुतारे एगार विसा ।
 वसन्त किरव दससुता ॥ हु सुतारे एगार विसा । १२१ पृः)
- (ख) वान्धेणी २ आङ्कुल करि तीनी भा ३ भान्धना पुष्ट भागेन १ वरण्डि तोली वसन्तक (२६-७ प्रः)

भाग बात्धनी करिंच दुइ आ २ छ। ताहा तिनि भाग करिंब। भाग व वरण्डि करिंब।१। भागक छोछि करिंब।१। भागक वसन्त करिंब। (७०-१ प्टः)

(If the garbha of the temple be 32 an. sq., than the) बान्धणि ४ आंगुल कु वरण्डि वहल १ मा सुता। लोलो आ १ मा शुता वसन्त आ १ चारि शुता। गाए बान्धणि वहल आ ४ ङ्कल। (६१ एः)

There are two illustrations of the bandhana in (3), in which it is constituted by five mouldings of equal height (Pp. 32 and 234).



Ruined Rekha Temple at Telkupi, Manbhum

; , • . . 71. The bandhana should be formed by three or five mouldings. The mouldings should either be barandi, noli, basanta or barandi, noli, paṭa, kaṇi, basanta. In the case of a temple of which the garbha is 32 an. square, the barandi should be 1³/₈ an., the noli 1³/₈ and the basanta 1¹/₄, their sum being 4 an.

LXXII. The Upar Jangha

- (क) परिर्जङ्को कैना निवेस्यात्। खेडानिल सोशोभित। (२६ प्रः) उपर जांच पा ५ आङ्कुल। ताँहि पीड़ा मुण्डीटीए होइब॥ (१०४ प्रः) उपर जांच पाश्च आंगुल ५ एथि पिड़ा मुण्डि करिव॥ (१२१ प्रः)
- (ख) उर पछ जंघ बार भा १२ करिब। दुइ भाग मुण्डिपाद करिब। चारि ४ भाग मुण्डि जांघ करिब। पिडा चारिभाग करिब। वेक अला कपुरि भागेक करिब।१। कलस भागेक करिब।१। (७१ प्टः)

(If the garbha be 32 an. square) उपर यांघ आ १० कु मुण्डि पा वहल १॥।) मुण्डि यांघ ३॥। मुण्डि पिडा वहल आ १॥ दुतीअ पिड़ा वहल आ १ तृतीअ पिड़ा वहल ॥ । वेक पाए। अला पाए कपुरि पाए। कलम ग्रु१४ ता। गाए आ १०। (११-२ प्रः)

72. Female figures (kanyā) should be placed in niches at the junction of different pagas in the upar jāngha. There should be a piṛhā munḍi in the upar jāngha. Divide the height of the piṛhā munḍi into 12 parts; of which the pāda should be constituted by 2, the jāngha by 4, the piṛhā by 4, the beki-amla-khapuri by 1 and the kalasa by 1 part.

If the garbha be 32 \(\bar{a}\)n. square, then, in the mundi, the $p\bar{a}da$ should be $1^3/4$, the $j\bar{a}ngha$ $3^1/2$, the first $pirh\bar{a}$ $1^3/8$, the second $pirh\bar{a}$ 1, the third $pirh\bar{a}$ 7/8, the beki 1/4, the aml\(\bar{a}) 1/4, the khapuri 1/4, and the kalasa 7/8 \(\bar{a}\)n.

LXXIII. The Baranda

(क) वरण्ड छ आङ्कुल ६ मैध्यरे दसकम विहव।। ए दसकम सिर वहल। वरण्डी दस सुता दुइ पा सुतारे फेणी दस सुता दुइ पा सुतारे। पटा दस सुता दुइ पा सुतारे। किण दस सुता दुइ पा सुतारे। नोलि दस सुता दुइ पा सुतारे। पटा दस सुता दुइ पा सुतारे। किण दस सुता दुइ पा सुतारे। नोलि दस सुता दुइ पा सुतारे। केरा दस सुता दुइ पा सुतारे। वसन्त एगार सुता दुइ पा सुतारे। गाए दसकामकु ६ आङ्कुल ६ (१०४-१ पृ:)

वरण छ आंगुछ ।।६।। एथि दस कम करिव । दसकाम सिर वहछ । प्रथमें वरिण करिव दस सुता ।।=) फेणि दस सुता ।।=) पटा दस सुता ।।=) कणि दस सुता ।।=) छोछि दस सुता ।।=) पटा दस सुता ।।=) कणि दस सुता ।।=) सुता । वसन्त दस ।।=) सुता । (१२१ प्टः)

(ख) वरिष्ड दस भाग करिब। दस भा २० ऋ भागेक वरिष्ड करिब।१। आँघा भागे १। छोल्डि भा १ गे। पटा तिनिभा ३ करिब। छोल्डि भागे १। पटा भागे १। छोल्डि भागे १। वसन्त भागे १। गाए वरिष्ड दस भा १० छ। (७१ ए:)

(If the garbha be 32 an. square) वरण याणिमा। वरण १० कु वरण्डि वहळ आ १ फेणि आ १=) शुता छोळी आ १=) शुता। वसन्त आ १=) शुता। (१२ पृ:)

73. There are two illustrations of the baranda in (3), pp. 44 and 235. In both, the baranda is composed of ten mouldings of equal height. In one we find the following mouldings barandi-pheni-patā-kani-patā-noli-patā-noli-kani-basanta; while in the other, we find barandi-pheni-patā-noli-patā-noli-patā-noli-patā-noli-kani-basanta.

In practice, it is however found, that the baranda is usually composed of five or seven mouldings except in the case of temples of very large dimensions.

LXXIV. The Gandi

- (क) रेखर गण्डि छतिसी ३६ आंगुल एहा दसमुद्द करिव विसमभुईए करिव। गाए एगार भुइ ११।१। प्रथम भुइ उकच तिनि आङ्गुल ३॥।। तिनि पा। प्रथम भुइ उका काटेणि सिर। से भुइ न कटाइँ। दुतिअ भुइ उकच तिनि ३॥।। तिनि पा। तिनि पा। उआ काटेणि अधसुताए। त्रितिय भुइँ तिनि आंगुल शि।। पा।। काटेणि सुताए। चतुर्थ भुइ उच्च तिनि आङ्गुल ३॥।। तिनि पा। उआ काटेणि देड़ं सुता। पश्चम भुइ उकच तिनि आंगुल दुइ पा ३॥।।। उआ काटेणि अहाइ सुता। सष्टम भुइ उच्च तिनि आंगुल दुइ पा ३॥।।। उआ काटेणि सहाइ सुता। सष्टम भुइ उच्च तिनि आंगुल दुइ पा ३॥।।। उआ काटेणि देड़ं पाछ पाश्च सुता दुइ पा॥। सपतम भुइ उकच तिनि आंगुल दुइ पा ३॥।।। उआ काटेणी सात सुता।॥॥॥। श्री। अष्टम भुई उकच तिनि आङ्गुल दुइ पा ३॥।।। उआ काटेणी सात सुता।॥॥॥। श्री। नवमभुई उच्च शिनि आङ्गुल दुइ पा ३॥।।। उआ काटेणि सोल सुताछ आंगुले १। दसम भुइ उच्च तिनि आंगुल दुइ पा ३॥।।। उआ काटेणि सोल सुताछ आंगुले १। दसम भुइ उच्च तिनि आंगुल दुइ पा ३॥।।। विसम मरिव दुइ आंगुल २॥।।।। (१२१-४ एः)
- (ख) एवं गण्डी जाणिमा। गण्डो करिब साठीए भाग ।६०। छ भागरे भुइ भाग ।६। भुइके वरिष्ड करिब ।६। कम भागे करिब । भुई अला भागे ।६। आर भुई भा ६। वरिष्ड करिब भागे १। भागक भुई अला करिब भा २ ग। तृतीय भुई भा६ग करिब । पाश्वभाग वरिष्ड करिब । भुइअला भाग करिब भा ३। चतुर्थ भुइ छ भाग करिब । पाश्वभाग वरिष्ड करिब । भुइअला भाग ४ करिब । पश्चम भुई छ भाग करिब । पाश्वभाग वरिष्ड करिब । भुईअला पाश्वभाग करिब । सष्टभुई छअ भाग करिब । पाश्वभाग ६ वरिष्ड करिब । ... भुईअला भागे करिब । सप्तमभुइ छभाग करिब । पाश्वभाग वरिष्ड करिब । भागक भूईअला करिब भाग ७। अष्टम भूई छभाग करिब । पाश्वभाग करिब । भागक भुईअला करिब । नवम भुई छभाग करिब । पाश्वभाग वरिष्ड करिब । भुईअला न भाग करिब । दसम भुई छ भाग करिब । पाश्वभाग वरिष्ड करिब । भागक भुईअल करिब । (७१-३ पृः)

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k	81=	8	₹順三) (?)	₹m—)	३॥।∙	311=)	₹II—)	乳三).	३।–)⊭ सुता	ર	36
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(१ घः)

प्रथम भुइ पाच्च ग्रुता ६ डअ नास्ति । दुतीय भुई डच होइव अङ्कुले ४। ८) १४ विसा डअ कटाइव ग्रुताए ८) । तृतीय भुइ चार आङ्कुल ४ ग्रुताए ८) । उझा कटाइ ग्रुता ८) । चतुर्थ भूई डकच ङ्कु४ल डआ कटाइव दुइ ग्रुता ८) । पश्चम भुइ डकच गु३॥ । ल दुइ पाआ डआ कटाइव तिनि ग्रुता ८) । सष्टम भुई डकच गु३ल पाए । डअ कटाइव तिनि ग्रुता ८१० अधे सप्तम भुई डकच तिनि आङ्कुल ३ तिनि मुता ८) डआ कटाइव पाय । अष्टम भूमि डकच ति आगुल ३ सुताय ८) । उआ कटाइव छअ मुता । ८) । नवमभूमि डकच तिनि आगुल ३ उआ कटाइव सात मुता ८) दसम भूमि डकच दुइ आङ्कुल २। पाये उआ कटाइव ॥। । विसम डकच दुइ आङ्कुल २ ल विसम । मारेणि गु२॥ । ल (४-७ प्टः)

प्रथम मूँइ पाश्च सुता १ वकच। दुतीय मूँइ होइब वकच आङ्कुले ६ विश्वा २। वक्षा कटाइब सुताये —) । तृतीय मूँइ वकच ४ आ ४ सुताये —) । ३। वक्षा कटाइब सुताये —) । चतुर्थ मूँइ वकच चारि आङ्कुल ४। वक्षा कटाइब दुइ सुता क्ष्णे। पश्चम मूँइ वकच ३ आ।) दुइ पा।१। वक्षा कटाइब तिनि सुता क्षणे। पष्टम मूँइ वकच तिनि आङ्कुल ३ पाये।६। वक्षा कटाइब तिनि सुता क्षणे। सप्तम मूँइ वकच तिनि आङ्कुल ३ क्षणे। उक्षा कटाइब ।। अष्टम मूँइ वकच ६ आङ्कुल ३ क्षणे। उक्षा कटाइब ।। अष्टम मूँइ वकच ६ आङ्कुल क्षणे। उक्षा कटाइब ।। वक्षम मूँइ वकच ३ आं।६। वक्षा कटाइब सात सुता क्षणे। दशम मूँइ वकच दुइ आङ्कुल पाये२।१०। वक्षा कटाइब वार सुता।।।।। विसम वकच २ आङ्कुल २। विसम ।।।रापे २ आङ्कुल । (११८-२० पृः)



Corbelled arch above the lintel in a ruined temple near Rameśwar, Bhubaneśwar



74. (As the batter of the different bhumis has been set forth in the next article, we shall here speak only of their height.)

If the garbha be 16 \(\bar{a}\)n. in length, the rekha-gandi should be 36 \(\bar{a}\)n. high. There should be ten bhumis, with an additional one called the bisama. Each bhumi should be divided into 6 equal portions, of which five should be formed by ordinary mouldings (bhumi-barandi) and one by the bhumi-aml\(\bar{a}\) moulding.

The height of the different bhumis is given below.

1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th 9th 10th Bisama 5
$$47/16$$
 4 $315/16$ $313/16$ $33/4$ $35/8$ $39/16$ $37/16$ $35/16$ 2 5 $4\frac{61/4}{16}$ $4^{1}/16$ 4 $31/2$ $31/4$ $33/16$ $31/16$ 3 $21/4$ 2 $33/4$ $33/4$ $33/4$ $33/4$ $33/4$ $33/4$ $33/4$ $33/4$ $31/2$

In pancharatha temples, we generally find three sikharas in the anuratha paga. The first sikhara should be equal to 4 bhumis in height, the second equal to 3 and the third also equal to 3 (?) bhumis.

LXXV. The curvature of the gandi

There are two general rules for finding the batter of the different pagas in the gandi. The batter of the kanika paga alone might be given. As the ratio between the different pagas is known, the width of each paga at the end of each bhumi can easily be found out. In the second instance, the ratio between the batter of the different pagas might be indicated; so that, if one of them be known, the rest might also be found out.

(क) In the Mandara temple कणिकर उआ कटाश्व ६ भाग।। परिस्थर चारिभाग अनुस्थर तिनिभाग अनुसहार २ भाग सहार १ भाग।६३। एरूपे उआ कटाइव। (३७-८ and ३६ ए:)

In the Barabhi temple उआ कणिक पासमू छिड़िब २ आङ्कुछ तहिँ र अध अनुरथर छाड़िब तहिँ र अध अनुराहार छाड़िब तहिर अध रुघर छाड़िब (१०६ प्रः)

In the Maha Kailāsa temple रेख उआ तिनि आङ्कुछ करिब।।।। (११० प्रः)

In the Ratnasāra temple प्रथम भुइ उआ काटेणि सिर । से भुइ न कटाँइ। (२य भूमिर) उआ काटेणि अधसुताए। (३य भूमिर) काटेणि सुताए। (४र्थ भूमिर) उआ काटेणि देड़ सुता। (४म भूमिर) उआ काटेणि अदाइ सुता। (६ष्ठ भूमिर) उआ काटेणि देड़ पाकु पाश्व सुता दुइ पा। (७म भूमिर) उआ काटेणी स्नात सुता।।।।।।। श्री।। (५म भूमिर) उआ काटेणि वार सुता।।।।। (६म भूमिर) उआ काटेणि सोल सुताकु आंगुले १। (१०म भूमिर) उआ काटेणि चालिस सुताकु अदाई आंगुल २।।) ''विसम मरिव दुइ आंगुल २।। (१२४-५ पृः)

In the Maha Barabhi temple कनिकर जेते छाड़िब। अनुरथर तहिर अध छाडिब राहा काखरु अनुरथ सरु छाडिब। (१३६ पृ:)

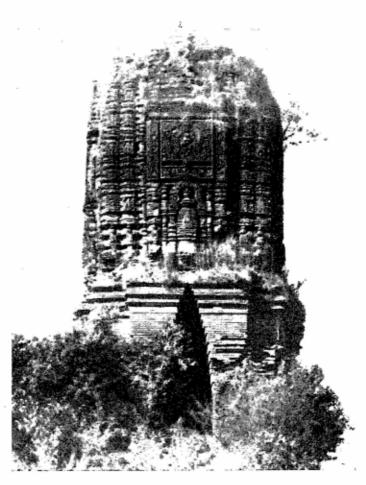
राहा मारिब अढ़ाइ आंगुल २॥। कान्ध मारिब १ आंगुले (१५३ प्रः)

(ख) डआ वरण पाशु देवी (=वेदो) डपर सरि कटाईब ४ (२५ पृः) ए प्रसाद डआ कटाइब काठी आ ४ (६० पृः)

ए इस भूई काटेणी तिनि आगु३ लेखा छ आ ६ आगु। विसम २॥) नेखाए ५ पाच आगु (२१४ एः)

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नाती	٦).	-J.	E).	딍.		पा	1=J.	EJ.	则	१ मारेणा
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Ruined brick-temple at Boṛām, Manbhum District showing corbelled arch over doorway

• . •

येहार काटेणी चारि आङ्कुछ ४ तिनि सुता अधे ह्र]१० (१० एः)

(२य भूमिर) उआ कटाइव:सुताये — । (३य भूमिर) उआ कटाइव सुताए — । (४र्थ भूमिर) उआ कटाइव दुइ सृता =) (१म भूमिर) उआ कटाइव तिनि सुता =) । (६छ सूमिर) उआ कटाइव तिनि सुता =) १० अधे । (७म भूमिर) उआ कटाइव । । (८म भूमिर) उआ कटाइव छ सुता = । (१म भूमिर) उआ कटाइव सात सुता = । (१०म भूमिर) उआ कटाइव वार सुता ।।।।।... विसम मोरेणि २ आङ्कुछ २ (११८-२० पृः)

75. The batter of the different bhumis in the kanika paga should be as follows (the measurements are given in angulas):

1st. 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th 9th 10th Bisama nil $^{1}/_{52}$ $^{1}/_{16}$ $^{3}/_{52}$ $^{5}/_{32}$ $^{11}/_{32}$ $^{7}/_{16}$ $^{3}/_{4}$ 1 $^{21}/_{2}$ 2 nil $^{1}/_{16}$ $^{1}/_{16}$ $^{1}/_{8}$ $^{3}/_{16}$ $^{7}/_{32}$ $^{1}/_{4}$ $^{3}/_{8}$ $^{7}/_{16}$ $^{3}/_{8}$ $^{21}/_{2}$ nil $^{1}/_{16}$ $^{1}/_{16}$ $^{1}/_{8}$ $^{3}/_{8}$ $^{7}/_{32}$ $^{1}/_{4}$ $^{3}/_{8}$ $^{7}/_{16}$ $^{3}/_{4}$ 2

- a. In the naba-ratha Mandara temple, the ratio between the batters of the $r\bar{a}h\bar{a}$, anuratha, anuratha, pariratha, and kanika pagas is as 5:4:3:2:1.
- b. In the sapta-ratha Barabhi, the kanika should have a batter of 2 an., the anuratha half of that, the anurahā half of that, the rāhā half of that.
- c. In the pancharatha Mahā Barabhi, the anuratha should have a batter half that of the kanika. The batter of the rāhā should be equal to that of the anuratha.

- d. The sum of the batters of the gandi and the bisama should be 4 an., on each side.
- e. According to another version, the batter of the gandi should be 3 an and that of the bisama $2^{1/2} \text{ an}$.
- LXXVI. Set-back of the gandi from the edge of the bara
 - (क) गण्डि पछ होइब वाड़कु दुइ पा ।) (१२१,१४३ प्रः) बाड़कु गण्डि पक्ष होइब द्विपा ए प्रमाणे गढ़ाइब विसिक्तमा (१०० प्रः) दुइ पा वाड़कु रेख छाड़ि वसिब (३४-६ प्रः)
- 76. The gandi should be set back 1/2 an. from the $b\bar{a}_{1}a$.

LXXVII. Deities presiding over the ten bhumis

- (ख) दसमे देव आलम्ब १० नवमे त्राक तथा। अष्टमे चण्डिका भवेत। सप्तमे भृद्रायणिस्तथा १। सद्गे भृद्रगणिका। पश्चमे भृद्रायणि। चतुर्थे राक्षसि चैव। त्रयमूमि मूर्तिका भवेत।१। (२८ एः)
- 77. in the eighth, Chandikā; in the seventh, Rudrāyaņi; in the sixth, Rudragaņikā; in the fifth, Rudrāyaņi; in the fourth, Rākshasi; in the third, Murtikā.

LXXVIII. Meaning of the term "Rekhagunaghafa"

In the following chapter, it will be observed that in the specification given for each temple, a certain measurement is referred to as rekhagunāghāṭa. The rekhagunāghāṭa is the sum, in āngulas, of the set-back of the ganḍi from the baranḍa, the batter of the ganḍi and that of the bisama. The following passage in (4) explains the matter clearly.

(च) (मन्दर भाग २६ वरण्डि पसु पक्ष दुइ पा ॥)
स्थक ७ प्डमा कटाइव २॥।
सिखर १६) विस(म) कटाइव १
रेखगुणाघाठ ४ गाए चारि अङ्गुळ ४ (२५ प्रः)

LXXIX. Meaning of the term "bhumi"

With reference to Rekha temples, we shall often come across such statements as "the Mandara consists of 20 bhumis". In such cases, the pista, pābhāga, tala jāngha, bāndhanā, upar jāngha, baranda, bisama, beki, amlā and khapuri are also counted as so many bhumis. In the present instance these altogether constitute 10 bhumis; so that there remain 10 more for the gandi itself. Similarly, if the total number of bhumis be given as 15, it should be taken to mean that the gandi of that temple consists of 5 bhumis only.

LXXX. The Mastaka: height of different elements

(क) वेक उठ्च दुइ आंगुल २ त्रिपाटि उठ्च आंगुले आंगुले दुइ आंगुल उठ्च ॥ गाए चारि आंगुल वेक ॥ । । अला उठ्च चारि आंगुल पा ॥ ।। । । कपुरि उठ्च चारि आंगुल ॥ (१२४ पृः)

वेक तिनि ३ आंगुल त्रिपाटी १ आंगुल अला पाञ्च आंगुल ४ कपुरि ४ आंगुल (१५३ पु:)

(ख) वेक त्रिभागचैव ३। भागेन त्रिवटीस्तथा।१। अला वेद भा ४ गेन। कपुरि मुहाण्टि मेक भा १ गकं। कपुरि त्रिभागरचैव ३ मारेणी भा ३। (२८ एः)

नेत्र आंगुङ गङका ।३। त्रिपाटी आङ्कुछे चैव । अमलाण चतृ आङ्कुछ ।४। ...कपुरि स्थापनास्तथा । मुख वा आङ्कुछ पादेन । त्रि आंगुछ च । पासानि । (६८ प्रः) (If the gathha be 32 an. square then) वेक ६ आंगुछ। त्रीपाटी मा २ अला वहल आ ८॥) ** कपुरि मुह्ण्टा वहल आ २॥) करि वहल पाञ्च पा १। *** कपुरि मुह्ण्टि वहल आर्गुल । *** (१०० प्रः)

(छ) वेक उक्च तिनि आगुछ। तिपाटि आगुछे पए ११- य। वेक उक्च चारि आगुछ ४।…। अछा उश्च चारि आगुछ ४ छ।…अछाकु कपुरि मुहाटी ति ३ उश्च अगु १ छे। कपुरि उश्च (गाए) ४ आगुछ (८ पृः)

वेक चारि अळा चारि कपुरि चारि'''(६१ पृ:)

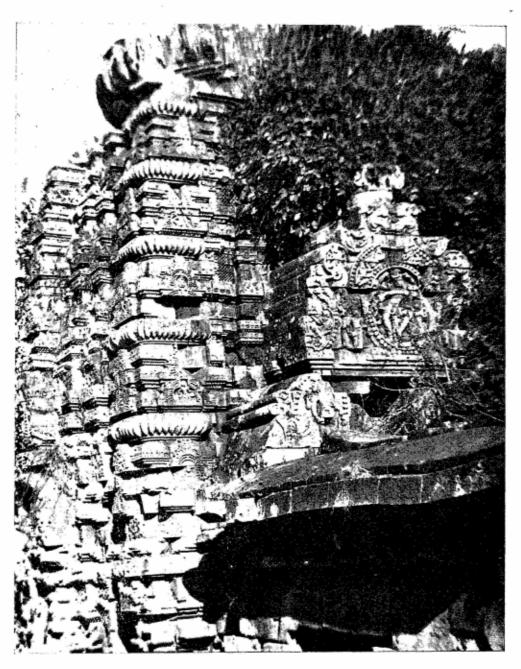
वेक उथ्व तिनि आङ्गुछ ३। त्रिपाटि उथ्व आङ्गुछे १। वेकि उथ्व त्रिपटि मिशाइ चारि आङ्गुछ ४। अँछा उथ्व चारि आङ्गुछ ४। अवपुरि उथ्व चारि आगुछ चार। (१२०-१ पृः)

LXXXI. Amount of their set-back or projection

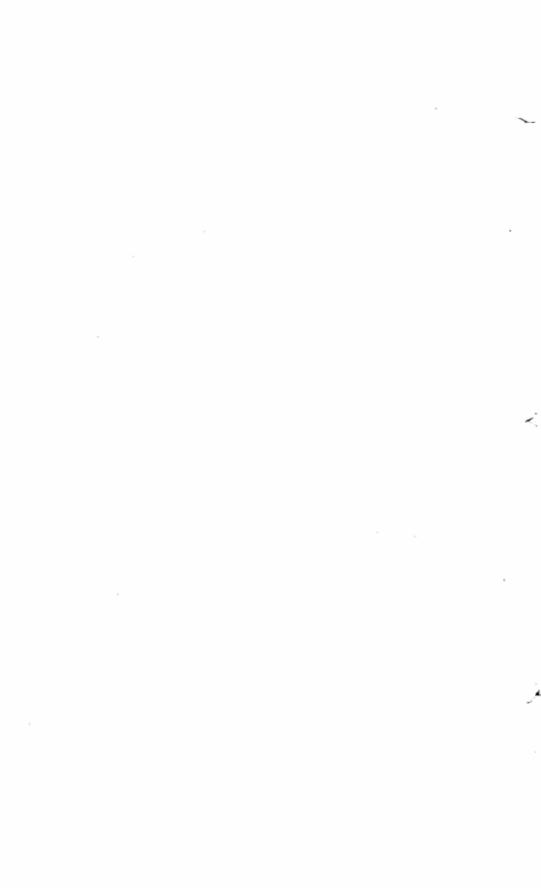
- (क) विसमकु वेक पछ होइव चारि आंगुछ ४।। । । जिपाटी आंगुछे छेखाए मेळाण दुइ आंगुछ।। । (अँछार) मेळाण पाश्व आंगुछ १।। । अळाकु कपुरि मुहुण्टा पछ होइव देड़ आंगुछ कपुरि मरिब तिनि अंगुछ। । । कपुरि मारेणिकि कछसपाद पछ होइ वसिव पाश्व आंगुछ दुइ पा १।। (१२४-१ प्टः)
 - (ख) कपुरि'''मारिव ३ (२५ पृः) वेक पछ रहिव ४ चारि आगु लेखा ⊏ आठ आगु (२१५ पृः)
- (छ) विसमकु वेक पछ होइ वसीव गु ४।।) लः आअला मेलाण गु३ ल। । कपुरि मारेणी ४ः कलस पाद समच उरस गु२ ल। (८-१ पृः)

बिसमकु वेक पछ चारि आङ्गुल। "अँअला मेलाण त्रिपाटि धारकु तिनि आंगुल पाये ३।) वेक मूल्झु त्रिपाटि सहिते अँला मेलाण चारि आंगुल पाये ४। ""कपुरि मुहण्टा अलाकु पछ आंगुले १। "कपुरि मारेणी ४ आङ्गुल ४। (१२०-१ प्रः)

80 and 81. In a temple having a garbha 16 an. square, each of the beki, kalasa and amla should be 4 an. high,



Projection on frontal rāhā paga Mārkaṇḍyeśwara Temple, Bhubaneśwar



In the beki, there may be one or two fripāfis, each of which should be 1 $\overline{a}n$. in height. The amlā should be 4 $\overline{a}n$. (but according to other versions, it may be $4^{1}/4$ or even 5 $\overline{a}n$.). The muhānfi of the khapuri should be 1 $\overline{a}n$ and the khapuri itself 3 $\overline{a}n$ high.

The beki should be set back 4 $\bar{a}n$. from the edge of the bisama. The projection of each fripāfi should be 1 $\bar{a}n$. The projection of the amlā from the base of the beki should be 4, or according to another version 5 $\bar{a}n$. The muhānfi of the khapuri should start from a point 1 or $1^{1/2}$ $\bar{a}n$, behind the top of the amlā. The batter of the khapuri should be 4 or 3 $\bar{a}n$. From the top-end of the khapuri, the pāda of the kalasa should be set back $5^{1/2}$ $\bar{a}n$.

LXXXII. The Kalasa

- (क) कलसपाद उच्च दुइ आंगुल २ ।६। पाद समच उरस चारि आंगुल ४ कलसदमा उच्च दुइ आङ्कुल पाए २।)। डोरि दुइ पा।)। चाङ्कड़ा दुइ आङ्कुल पाए २।)। घड़ि आंगुले १।। गाए कलस आंगुल ८ चक्र पाच्च आंगुल ६। (१२६ पु:)
- (ख) कलल खुरा याणिमा। खुरा नेत्र आंगुल चैव ३। कलस बशुभागक ८ चक्र भा ४ गेन। (२८ प्रः)

खुर बर्द्ध आङ्कुछ दुय।२। दमा दय आङ्कुछे च।२। डोरिकमेक पाद च।१। चाङ्कड़ा दुय आङ्कुछे च। ए मध्ये कण्टिका पादेन। चाङ्कड़ा दुय पादेन।२। घटीका आङ्कुछे दुय।२।

(देउलर गर्भ ३२ आ होइले) खुरा मोट करिव आं ८ गुल । खुरा वहल हेब आं ४ गुल । डोरि वहल आ १॥। काठी वहल आंगुलरे पा॥ चांगुड़ी वहल भा १॥) चांगड़ पछ होई वसिव। घड़ी भांगुलरे दुई पा॥) घड़ी वहल चारि भांगुल ४ गाए पद्कु कलसु उन्च आं १८ गुल। (१०० प्रः)

(छ) कलसपाद समचाउरस गु ६ छ। कलसापाद उञ्च दुइ आगु २७ मुचुिल उञ्च पाए। कलस उञ्च आठ आगुल ८। चक्र ४ आगुल (१ पृः)

कलस खुरा ३ कलस आठ ८ (६१ एः)

कलसपाद समच उरस तेषटि सुत ६३। कलसपाद उच्च दुइ आङ्कुल २। पाद मुहाण्ट आङ्कुले १। पाद मारेणि आङ्कुले १। मुंचुलि उच्च पाये। कलस उच्च आठ आङ्कुल। एथिरे येते गोल यिव घड़ि उच्च २ आङ्कुल २। तहि उपरे चक्र उच्च पाञ्च आंगुल १। एथिरे येते गोल यिव ध्वजा ओओसार पाञ्च आङ्कुल १। ध्वजा लम्ब पन्दर आंगुल ११। (१२१ पृ:)

- 82. According to one opinion, the $p\bar{a}da$ of the kalasa is included in the height given for the kalasa; while according to another, it should be treated as an independent element.
- a. In the opinion of the first school, the $p\bar{a}da$ of the kalasa should be $2\bar{a}n$, the damā $2^{1}/4$ or 2, the dori $^{1}/2$, 1 or $^{1}/2$, the chāngarā $2^{1}/4$ or 2, the kānfi 1 and the ghari $1\bar{a}n$ in height. The kalasa-pāda should be $4\bar{a}n$. \times $4\bar{a}n$.
- b. According to the other school, the kalasa-pāda should be 3, the kalasa 8 and the chakra (in the case of a Vishnu temple) 5. There should also be a muchuli between the kalasa and its $p\bar{a}da$, which should be $^{1}/_{4}$ ān. in height. If the kalasa-pāda be 2, its muhānfi should be 1 and the batter 1 ān. It should be square, with sides equal to $3^{15}/_{16}$ or 6 ān. in length.

On the kalasa, which is 8 an. in height, there may also be placed a ghari, 2 an. high. The flag at the top of the temple should be 5 an. wide and 15 an. long.

XIV. The Rekha Temple: Certain details of construction

LXXXIII. Thickness of the walls

With reference to Rekha temples of the panchanga type, it has been said in the silpasāstras that the length from kanika to kanika on the outside should be twice the length of the garbha.

(क) मधारकु पोड़ आङ्कुल मधार वाड़ १६ आङ्कुल ॥ (३६ प्रः) वाड़ वहल सरि (१०५ प्रः)

महावडिम भाग प्रभ काठि **बाङ्ग**ले १६ ॥ दुइ वाड़ वहल सोल १६ (१०७ प्र[.] गरुड़भाग प्रभ काण्ठी बाङ्गले १६ भवाड सरि वहल करिव ॥ (११७ धू.)

रत्नसार भाग प्रभ काण्ठी आङ्कुल आ १६ ॥ वाड वहल पोल आ १६ (१२० प्रः)

भीवछखण्डसाळ प्रभ १६'''वाड सरि वहल करिव ॥ (१४० पृ:)

(छ) देवल गर्भ काठिए आङ्कुल १ ल । ''वड़ काठिये आंगुले मोट १ (१० एः) हाते गर्भकु ''हात वाड़ा १ (१२२ एः)

न हात गर्भभाग वाड़ न हाथ ६ (३६ प्टः)

बाड़ प्रति द्रीघ एगार हातकु का ११ (८८ पृः)

83. From the centre (of the garbha) to the outside of the bara is 16 an. In the Maha Barabhi, Garura, Ratnasara and Sribachha-khandasala, the length the garbha being 16 an., the two walls should also be 16 an.

If the garbha be 1 cubit, the two walls should together be 1 cubit. (The same is true of temples having 9 cubits or 11 cubits as the length of the garbha. As a matter

of fact, it is a general rule applicable to all panchanga Rekha temples, except in certain specified cases. Two such exceptions are noted below.)

LXXXIV. Two exceptions to the above rule

(क) युषभ भाग देउछ काठि आङ्कुले १६ '''कनिक वाड़ वहल होइव ६ आङ्कुल ६॥ (१३८ प्रः)

विवान भाग प्रह कोठि आंगुल १६ '''वाड़ वहल छ आ ६ करिब () श्री ।। (१३९ प्रः)

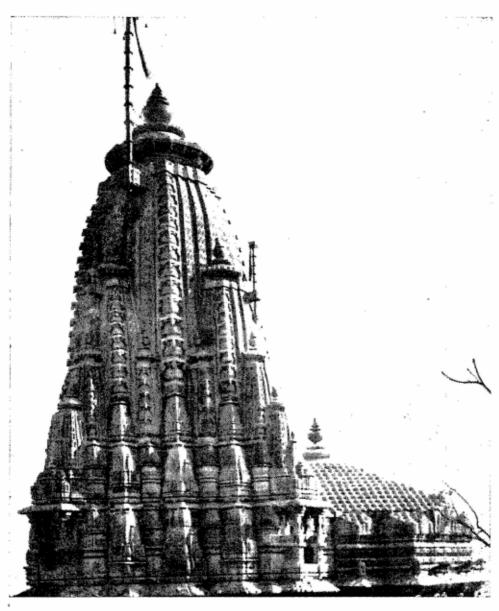
84. In the Brishava temple, the garbha being 1 kāthi or 16 an. square, the wall should be 6 an. thick.

In the Bibana, the garbha being 1 kathi or 16 an. square the wall should be made 6 an. thick.

LXXXV. Construction of the interior

It will be seen from the accompanying plate, which is that of a ruined Rekha temple at Telkupi in Manbhum, that after the tower has risen to a certain height, a horizontal course of stones is laid across the walls to form a roof over the sanctuary or garbha. The temple is of the tri-anga type and has only 5 bhumis in the gandi, with a bisama at the top. A similar course of stones has also been laid immediately after the third bhumi, thus forming another chamber above the garbha. According to the silpins, the lower course of stones is called garbha-muda, while the upper one is called ratna-muda.

From the structural point of view, these horizontal courses serve a very useful purpose, functioning as tie-plates between the otherwise insecure sides of the Rekha temple.



Jagadīs Temple, Udaipur, Rajputana cf. The Kehetrabhūeana Temple

. ;

LXXXVI. The corbelled arch above the lintel

It is interesting to note that the architects of Orissa resorted to the method of building a corbelled arch above the lintel, on the inside of the door, in order to reduce the weight to be supported by the lintel. According to the silpins of Lalitgiri in Cuttack, this particular arch is called the gamā; but the term seems to have been used in a different sense in the silpasāstras. An illustration of the arch is given from a ruined temple situated in the neighbourhood of the Satrughneswar temple in Bhubaneswar.

In Orissa, the corbelled arch is screened from outside view by a continuation of the ornamental face-stone; but in certain temples in Manbhum, built both of stone and of brick, these arches are not so covered up and can be seen from outside. In the latter, the lintel has actually been dispensed with.

LXXXVII. The Paga and Dhara

The paga has already been defined as a segment produced on the outer face of a temple, if part of the face is subjected to projection. All pagas, except the kanika at the corner, may have edges carved upon them, these being technically known as dhāra. Each paga has a specified name in the silpasāstras. There are two systems of nomenclature; one of which has now fallen out of use, while the other is employed by silpins to the present day.

The central paga is known as rāhā according to one system and as go-ratha or madhya-ratha according to the other. Both systems of nomenclature are given below in tabular form.

Kanika.

Triratha Goratha or Madhyaratha, Kanyasa.

Pancharatha Goratha, Anuratha, Kanyasa.

Saptaratha Goratha, Uparatha, Anuratha, Kanyasa.

Nabaratha Goratha, Uparatha, Anuratha, Pari-

ratha, Kanyāsa.

The second series has been used in connection with mutilated descriptions of the temples in Sanskrit verse; so that this is evidently the one which was formerly in vogue.

LXXXVIII. A note on the subsequent measurements

In course of the following chapter, we shall come across certain usages peculiar to the $silpas\bar{a}stras$. Thus in the nabaratha Kshetra-bhusana temple (p. 132), it has been that it should consist of 22 $bh\bar{a}gas$ or divisions. In the accompanying drawing, we find, two sets of figures beside the pagas. Of these, the figures inside represent the relative proportion of the pagas. Thus the $r\bar{a}h\bar{a}$ is given as $2^{1/2}$, the $anur\bar{a}h\bar{a}$ as 2, the anuratha as $1^{1/2}$, the pariratha as 2 and the kanika as 3. These altogether make 11; twice that is 22, the number of $bh\bar{a}gas$ ascribed to the temple. When building the temple, therefore, we should measure the outside length from kanika to kanika, divide it into 22 parts and assign to each paga, the required number of parts.

The figures given above the pagas in the same drawing, which is that of half the ground-plan, indicate, in angulas,

the amount of projection of each paga from the one immediately behind it. Thus, in the present instance, the $r\bar{a}h\bar{a}$ projects $1^{1/2}$ $\bar{a}n$. from the $anur\bar{a}h\bar{a}$, which projects $1\,\bar{a}n$. from the anuratha, which projects $1/2\,\bar{a}n$. from the pariratha, which finally projects $1/4\,\bar{a}n$. from the pariratha, which finally projects $1/4\,\bar{a}n$. from the pariratha paga.

LXXXIX. A note on the distribution of sikharas

In many pancharatha temples in Orissa, we find three sikharas in each anuratha paga, and one sikhara of considerable size just above the junction of the Rekha and the Bhadra, set upon the face of the rāhā paga. This makes a total of 24 and 1 sikharas. In such temples, the number of sikharas is given in the silpasāstras as 24, so that the one at the junction is generally left out of account.

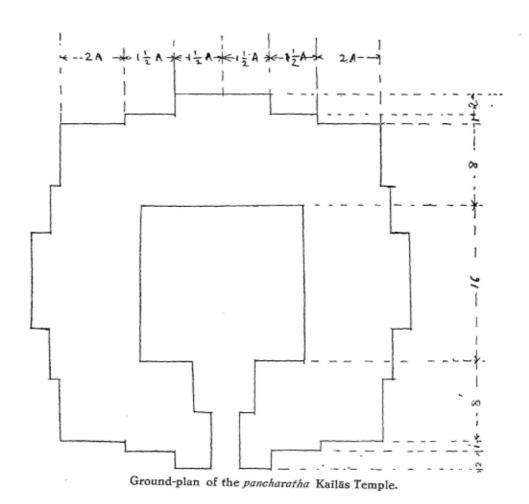
In the succeeding specifications, the number of sikharas which should adorn each particular temple is frequently given; but as their distribution has not always been indicated, it has not been possible to arrive at a satisfactory reconstruction of all the temples described herein. The meaning of the terms pusangkara or pungsakara and kufa, which have been used in this connection, are also obscure.

XV. The Rekha temple: Specifications of different examples

XC. The thirty-six examples

- (ख) छतीस प्रसाद नाम। महामेश्नमन्दरे चैव। कैलासभद्रकोप्यसौ। दिविदान केसरि चैव। श्रीवलनन्दीवर्धनं। गतकुट शुवर्णकुटस्य। दपुसिलं (पद्मसिलं?) क्रितिदुसणं। रक्षशुंन्दर वीहर्ष्ट्रन्द्रे। छत्रीसभूसण सदीकं।२। सर्वाङ्गेशुन्दरे चैव। मेदनीवीजए तथा। शीतश्च नीचसाभेवत। वतव मूलश्री श्रीवछ। हंसद्रीवीदान्यक्षाता। गञ्चड्लघुविमानकं। अष्टश्रीपद्मकार। क्रपतञ्च लणालए।१। कैलास नामना जन्त्रं। रक्षसार नघुसेक। माधवी नागरी चैव। कोसोली वी विराटो तथा।१। प्रदक्षत्रि समाल्याता। वसन्त शुरालयः।६। छतीस श्रोकः। (२०-२ प्रः)
- 90. Names of the thirty-six temples—Mahā Meru, Mandara, Kailāsa, Bhadra, Dibidāna, Kesari, Srivatsa, N. ndivardhana, Chitrakuṭa, Subarnakuṭa, Padmasila (?), Kritidushana, Ratnasundara, Bihasṭa-indra, Kshetra-bhusana (?), Sarbāngasundara, Sritaru, Nichasā, Mulasri, Hangsa, Dribidāna, Garuṭa, Laghubimāna, Astasri, Padmakāra, Kalpataru, Ratnasāra, Laghuseka, Mādhabī, Nāgari, Kosoli, Birāṭi, Basanta and Surālaya.

It is interesting to note that some of the names have a geographical significance. Thus Kosoli and Birāţi are evidently connected with the countries of Kosala and Virāţ; while Nāgari probably refers to Nagara, which is supposed by some scholars to mean Pataliputra, the chief city of the Magadha Empire.

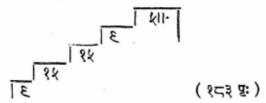


Although the number of temples has been given here as thirty-six, we shall find that the number of temples actually described in the *silpasāstras* far exceeds the specified number.

Nabaratha temples

Astasri :

- (क) अष्टश्रीभाग १० रथक ६ भूमि २० सिखर ६४ पुंसकर २४६ छुटवार रेखगुणा २ खुरपिष्ट (१०७ प्रः)
 - (छ) अटश्री भाग ११ रथक ६ सिखर नास्ति



The Astasri consists of 10 bhagas, 9 rathakas, 20 bhumis, the rekhagunaghafa is 2 an., the number of pusangkara 256 kufabara. (It should be set upon the) Khura pisfa.

According to another version, the numbers of *bhāgas* should be 11, and the temple should be without any sikharas.

Two figures are given; in one, the ratio of the rathakas is shown as 16-5-8-5-16, in another as $5^{1/2}$ -9-15-15-9. But these do not agree with the given number of divisions or $bh\bar{a}gas$ of the temple.

2. Bahantisara:

(ग) बहन्तिसर भाग ५६ रथक ६ सिखर च ६५ भूमिरे मुण्डि १६०
 १० (रथक) १०-८-६-४-४ (मेळाण) २-१॥०-१-॥० रेखगुणाघाठ १३
 (६० प्रः)

The number of $bh\bar{a}gas$ in the Bahantisara is 56, rathakas 9, sikharas 65 (cha probably stands for chausathi, 64; the additional one being the sikhara placed in the $r\bar{a}h\bar{a}$). The total number of mundis in the bhumis is 160.

In the accompanying illustration of the ground-plan, the proportion of the rathakas is given as 10-8-6-4-4; their projection being $2-1^{1}/_{2}-1-^{1}/_{2}$ an. The rekhagunaghata is given as 13, which is doubtful.

- 3. Bahargamasara (this may be a corruption of the preceding name):
- (ख) वहर्गमसर भा ५६ रथक भा ६ सिखर भा ६४ भूमिरे मुण्डि १०० गण्डि भूईभाग १० (रथक) १०-५-५-४-४ (मेळाण) २-१-॥०-।० (१८३ पृ:)

In the Bahargamasara, the number of bhagas is 56, rathakas 9, sikharas 64, and the number of bhumis in the gandi is 10. In the ground-plan, the rathakas have been shown in the ratio of 10-5-5-4-4, with the following projections, $2-1-\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{4}$ an.

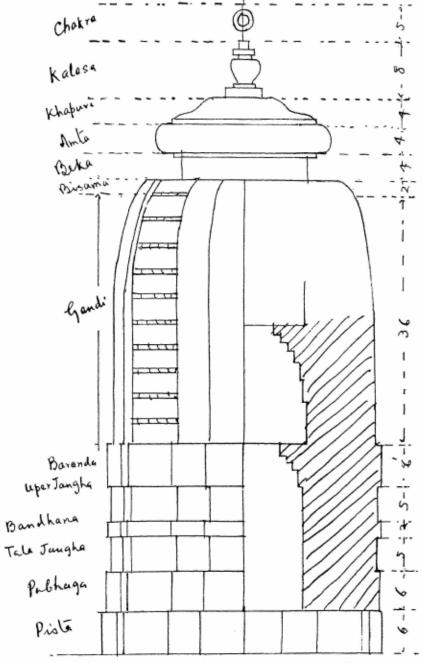
BARABHI :

(ख) बड़भी भा २८ रथक भा ६ सिखर नास्ति रेखागुणिघाट ४ (रथक)१०-४-८-४-४ (१८४ प्रः)

The number of bhagas in the Barabhi is 28, rathakas 9; there should be no sikharas. The rekhagunaghafa is 4 an. In the plan, the rathakas have been shown in the ratio of 10-5-8-4-4.

5. Biharasara:

(क) बिहरयसर भाग ६४ रथक ६ सिखर ६४ अनुरथे चारि सिखर नेखाए ३२ कनिकरे तिनि सिखर छेखाए २४ राहारे दुइ सिखर छेखाए द गाए चण्णिठ सि



Elevation of the pancharatha Kailasa Temple, Puri

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ई४। कुम्भिपष्ट रेखघाट २ विह्ग्यसर भाग समापत। (रथक) ८-३-ई-३-१२ (मेळाण) २-१-॥०-॥० (१६० पृः)

विहरासर भाग ६४ रथक ६ सिखर ६४ भूमि २० क्रम्भिपष्ट रेखागुणाघाट २ (रथक) ⊏-३-६-३-१२ (मेळाण) २-१-॥०-।० (१४७ पृः)

The Biharāsara consists of 64 bhāgas, 9 rathakas, 64 sikharas, 20 bhumis, and is set upon the Kumbha pisṭa. Its rekhagunāghāṭa is 2 ān. The ratio of the rathakas is 8-3-6-3-12 and the projections are 2-1-3/4-1/2 or 2-1-1/2-1/4 ān.

In the anuratha, there should be 32 sikharas, at the rate of 4 in each; in the kanika, there should be 24 at the rate of 3 in each; in the rāhā, there should be 8 at the rate of 2 in each; thus making the total number of sikharas 64.

Biswakarma:

(ख) चतुरस्ते तृतीयेते। इन्द्रभय विवर्ज्ञिते। वतीस भाग आसन। नकरथेक भासीता। कनिक कनिक भागो १ वतिस अंस कारयेत्। ३२। कैन्यास नेत्रभागेन। ३। अनुरथो नेत्र भागेन। २। परिरथ वाणसते। ६। उपरस्थ भाग अर्द्धेक्षं। १।। ०। मध्यरथ महअंन्यसनं। ६। उपरित मुनीएत। वदन्ति सप्तमुनी। विस्वकर्मा प्रसाद। (६४ पृः)

The $\bar{a}sana$ or ground-plan should consist of 32 bh $\bar{a}gas$. From kanika to kanika, (the length) should be divided into 32 parts. The kany $\bar{a}sa$ should be 3; the anuratha 3, the pariratha 5, the uparatha $1^{1/2}$, the madhyaratha 9. (Here the total length of the $t\bar{a}h\bar{a}$ paga is given, instead of that of its half as in the previous examples.)

7. CHITRAKUTA:

(क) चित्रकुट भाग १६ स्थक ६ सिखर ६४ भूमि २० रेख्गुणा २ (१४८ पृ:) चित्रकुट भाग १६ रथक ६ सिखर ६४ भूमि २० रेखघाट २ कनिकरे सिखर वसिब ३२ चारि सिखर छेखाए ३२ अनुरथे तिनि सिखर छेखाए चबिसि सिखर २४ राहारे दुइ सिखर छेखाए आठ सिखर ८ (१४६-६० प्रः)

The Chitrakuta should consist of $19\ bh\bar{a}gas$, $9\ rathakas$, $20\ bhumis$. It should have $64\ sikharas$ and its $rekhagun\bar{a}gh\bar{a}fa$ should be $2\ \bar{a}n$. In the $kanika\ paga$, there should be $32\ sikharas$, at the rate of 4 in each. In the anuratha, there should be 24, at the rate of 3 in each; while in the $r\bar{a}h\bar{a}$ there should be 8, at the rate of 2 in each (half).

8. Drabibana:

- (ख) द्रबीबान भा ३२ स्थक भा ६ सिखर २४ रेख उआघाट ३ (स्थक) ४॥०-१॥०-४-२-३ (१८१ पृः)
- (ग) प्रविचान ३२ रथक ६ सिखर २४ रेखडआघाट ३ (रथक) ४॥०-१॥०-४-६-३ (मेळाण) २-१-॥०-।० (१) (६४,१८५ प्रः)

The Drabibana consists of 32 bhagas, 9 rathakas, 24 sikharas. Its rekhagunaghata is 3 an. The pagas should be in the ratio of $4^{1/2}-1^{1/2}-5-6-3$, their projection being $2-1-^{1/2}-^{1/4}$ (?) an.

8. GARURA:

(क) गरुड़ भाग ३६ रथक ६ सिखर ६४ भूमि २० रेखगुणाघाठ ३ पद्म-पिष्ठ (रथक) ५-१॥०-५-१॥०-५ मेलाण ॥०-॥०-×-॥० (११२ प्रः)

गरुड़ भाग ३६ रथक न ६ शिखर चडसिठ ६४ भूमिए २० रेखगुणाघाठ अढ़ाइ आंगुळ २॥० (१३३ प्रः)

गरुड़ भाग ३६ रथक न ६ सिखर चड २४ (६४ १) भूमि २० रेखगुणाघाट २॥ (पद्म) पिष्ट ॥ राहाजाक भाग १० दुइ अनुराहाजाक भाग ३ दुइ अनुरथजाक भाग १० दुइ परिरथजाक भाग ३ दुइ कणिकजाक भाग १० अनुरथरे तिनि सिखर

Rājārāņi Temple, Bhubaneśwar

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छेखाए चित्रसि २४ छितिसि कणरे सिखर। छितिसि सिखर ३६ चारि राहा मध्यरे चारि सिखर ४ गाए सिखर चडसिठ ६४ गरुड़ भाग समापत (रथक) ४-१॥०-४-१॥०-५ (मेळाण) ×-१-१-॥० (१७०-१ पृः)

(रथक) ६-१॥०-६-१॥०-६ (मेळाण) १॥०-१-॥०-॥० गरुड़ भाग ३२ रथक न ६ सिखर चडसिठ ६४। भूमि कोड़िए २० रेखगुणाघाठ ३ पद्मपिष्ठ राहा-जाक भाग १० दुइ अनुराहा भाग ३ दुइ अनुरथ भाग १० दुइ परिरथ भाग ३ दुइ किनक भाग १० सिखर जिह विसेव जानिमा किनकरे मुण्डि पा ६ आठ पासकु मुण्डी चारिसि ४० अनुरथरे सिखर ३ आठ पासकु चिवसि २४ गाए सिखर मुण्डि ६४ (१७४-६ प्रः)

The Garura consists of 36 bhagas, 9 rathakas, 64 sikharas, 20 bhumis. It is set upon the Padma pista and its rekhagunaghafa is 3 or $2^{1/2}$ an.

The rathakas are in the ratio of $5-1^{1}/_{2}-5-1^{1}/_{2}-5$, the projections being $\frac{3}{4}-\frac{3}{4}-x-\frac{1}{2}$ or $x-1-1-\frac{1}{2}$ or $1^{1}/_{2}-1-\frac{3}{4}-\frac{1}{2}$ an.

At the corners, there should be 36 sikharas. In the anuratha, there should be 24, at the rate of 8 in each, and in the $r\bar{a}h\bar{a}$ there should be 4; thus making a total of 64 sikharas.

9. Indra:

- (ख) ई न्द्र भा २० रथक भा ६ सिखर भा २४ रेखगुणिघाट भा २॥० (रथक) ३-१॥०-१॥-२-२ (मेळाण) १-॥० -।०-× (१८३ प्रः)
- (छ) इत्यलाग भाग २० रथक ६ सिखर २४ रेखगुणाघट ० २॥ (६२ प्रः) (रथक) ३-१॥०-२-२ (मेलाण) २-॥०-॥०-॥० (वा २-२-॥०-×)

The Indra consists of 20 bhagas, 9 rathakas, 24 sikharas. Its rekhagunaghata is $2^{1/2}$ an. The ratio of

the rathakas is $3-1^{1}/2-1^{1}/2-2-2$ and their projections $2^{-1}/2-1/2-1/2$ or $2-2^{-1}/2-x$ an.

10. Kailasa:

(क) कैंडास भाग ३६ रथक ६ सिखर ६४ भूमि २० रेखगुणाघाठ ३ कुम्भ-पिछ (रथक) ४-३-४-३-४ (११६,१७५ पृः)

कैंडास भाग ३६ रथक न १ सिखर चडसिंठ ६४ भूमि कोड़िए २० रेखगुणा-घाट ३ कुम्भिष्ठ—(रथक) ४-३-४-३-४ (मेडाण) २-१॥०-१-॥ राहा-जाक भाग ८ दुइ अनुराहाजाक भाग ६ दुइ अनुरथजाक भाग ८ दुइ परिरथजाक भाग ६ दुइ कणिकजाक भाग ८ जिह सिखर विह्व ताहा जानिमा॥ तिनि सिखर अनुरथरे वसइ आठ पासकु सिखर २४ किनक पासे चारि सिखर ४ छेखाए आठ पासकु वितिस ३२ दुइ सिखर राहाके २ चारि राहारे सिखर ८ गाए चडसिंठ सिखर ६४ कैंडास भाग समापत (रथक) ४-१॥०-४-१॥०-५ (मेडाण) २ (१) १॥०-१-॥० (१७१,१७४ पृ:)

(रथक) ४-३-४-३-४ रेंखगुणा २ पद्मपिष्ट (१११ प्रः)

The Kailāsa consists of 36 bhāgas, 9 rathakas, 64 stkharas, 20 bhumis, and is set upon the Kumbha pista. The rekhagunāghāta is 3 ān. The ratio of the rathakas is 4-3-4-3-4 and the projections, $2 \cdot 1^{1/2}-1^{-3/4}$ ān. According to another version, the ratio of the rathakas is $5-1^{1/2}-1^{-1/2}-5$.

There should be three sikharas in each anuratha making a total of 24. Beside the kanika, there should be 32, at the rate of 4 in each. In the $r\bar{a}h\bar{a}$, there should be 8; thus making the total number of sikharas 64.

(क) कैंडास भाग १०४॥ स्थक ह॥ शिखर ६४॥ भूमि २०॥ रेख-आघाटगुणाघाट २॥०। एकाकु भद्रपीठ॥ (३८ पृः)

भद्रपिष्ट कैंळास भाग १०४ ॥ सिखर चडसिंठ ६४ रथक ६ भूमि कोड़ि २० रेख्लगुणाघाट २ (रथक) १२-१०-२४-१०-४ (२४ १) (मेळाण) २-१-॥०-॥० कनिकरे वहिब सिखर २४ अनुरथरे वसिब २४ राहा काखे सिखरे छेखाए आठ सिखर। राहा मध्यरे चारि सिखर बसइ वरण्डी अधरु सिखर बहइ। (१४६ प्रः)

कैंखास भाग १४८ रथक ६ सिखर ६४ रेखगुणा २॥० भूमि २० (रथक) १२-१०-२५-१०-३५ (मेळाण) २-१-॥०-।० (१४८ पुः)

The Kailāsa consists of 104 bhāgas, 9 rathakas, 64 sikharas, 20 bhumis, and is set upon the Bhadra pista. The rekhagunāghāta is $2^{1/2}$ or 2 ān. The ratio of the rathakas is 12-10-25-10-35 or 12-10-25-10-4 (24?). Their projections are $2-1-^{1/2}-^{1/4}$ or $2-1-^{3/4}-^{1/2}$ ān.

It shall bear 24 sikharas in the kanika, 24 in the anuratha, 8 at the sides of the $r\bar{a}h\bar{a}$, 4 in the middle of the $r\bar{a}h\bar{a}$. The last 4 should start from the middle of the baranda (i. e. from a point below the commencement of the gandi.)

There is another incomplete specification for the Kailāsa, as given below.

(ख) अथ कैंडास भाग ४६ रथक भाग ६ सिखर भाग ४० रेख उघाठ भाग ३॥० (७८ पुः)

Now, the Kailāsa consists of 49 bhāgas, 9 rathakas, 40 sikharas, and its rekhagunāghāta is $3^{1/2}$ ān.

कैलास भाग ४८। कैलास भाग अष्टिदुक्षविसति। कोणे कोणे वर्षकारयेत। कैलास वसुभागेन। अनुस्थ तद्धं ।४। परिस्थ नेत्र आसन ।३। उपस्रथो वाणभागेन ।४। कुटकि चुळ खिद्दन्ति। मध्ये स्थ वाणद्वयं ।४। कैलासभाग स्थापन। (६२ प्टः)

The Kailasa consists of 48 bhagas.....the kanyasa is equal to 8, the anuratha half of that, the paritatha equal

to 3, the uparatha 5.....the madhyaratha 19 (This however makes the total 50 instead of 48).

11. Kshetrabhusana:

(छ) क्षन्तभूसण भाग २२ रथक सिखर ३२ क्रम्भ कनिक कणरे दस भाग १० भूँ ६१० चारि कणे ४० रथक ६



The Kshetrabhusana consists of 22 bhāgas, 9 rathakas, 32 sikharas. At the corner of the kanika, there should be kumbhās. In ten bhumis, therefore, there should altogether be 40 kumbhas.

From the accompanying figure we find that the proportion of the rathakas should be $2^{1/2}-2-1^{1/2}-2-3$ and their projections $1^{1/2}-1-1/2-1/4$ an.

This temple presents a very interesting feature. It will be noticed from the ground-plan that the side of the garbha has also been indented, instead of being kept plain. Moreover, kumbhas have been set at the corner of each bhumi in the kanika paga. Now, we do not find a single instance of this type in Orissa itself. But the temples of Udaipur, Jaipur (Amber), Ujjain and other places in Western and North-western India have this feature as one of their prevailing characteristics.



Bhadra Temple of the nabaghantā type, Sāri deul, Bhubaneśwar



12. Maha Meru:

(क) माहामेर भाग शये वार भाग ११२। स्थक ह। ६ कोण होइब छतिश कोण ३६। शिखर चडपिठ ६४। शिखर बहिब।। कणकुट अनुरथ-कुट राहाकुट अनुराहाकुट।३६। ३६ कुट ३६। ३६ शिखर बहिब। अनुरथरे तिनि शिखर नेखाए बहिब। चारि राहारे चारि शिखर होइब। गिम हाथकु उच्च होइब ६ हाथ (३४ प्रः)

महामेरु भाग ११२ रथक ६ सिखर १०८ भूमि को २० रेखआघाटगुणाधाट १ (रथक) २४-३-७-६-२५ (मेळाण) २-१-॥०-।० (१४८ पृः)

माहामेर भाग स ११२ रथक न ह सिखर चउसिंठ ६४ भूमि कोड़िए २० रेखघाठ १ पद्मिष्ठ (रथक) २४-३-७-६-२५ (मेळाण) २-१॥०-१-॥० राहा करिब भाग ४८ दुइ अनुराहा भा ६ दुइ अनुरथ भा १८ दुइ परिरथ करिब भाग ५० गाए सएवार भाग ११२। सिखरमान जिह्न बसिब ता जानिमा। कनक आठ पासे चारि मुण्डी छेखाए वितिस मुण्डी ३२ अनुरंथ आठ पासे तिनि मुण्डी नेखाए चिबिस २४ बाड़ वरण सरिकि सिखर होइब छितिस कोणक छित्तिसिटी सिखर ३६। राहारे दुइ सिखर नेखाए आठ सिखर ८ छितिसि सिखर छाड़ि गण्डिरे सिखर बसइ चडसिठ सिखर ६४ (१५७-८ प्रः)

The Mahā Meru consists of 112 bhāgas, 9 rathakas, 64 sikharas. The ratio of the pagas is 24-3-7-9-25, and their projections are $2-1-\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{4}$ or $2-1\frac{1}{2}-1-\frac{3}{4}$ ān. The rekhagunāghāta should be 1 ān. and the temple should be placed upon the Padma pista.

At the sides of the kanika, there should be 32 sikharas at the rate of 4 sikharas in each (here the term mundi has been used in the sense of sikharas). In the anuratha, there should be 24, at the rate of 3 in each; these should start from the level of the baranda in the $b\bar{a}ra$. In the $r\bar{a}h\bar{a}$, there should be 8 sikharas, at the rate of 2 in each.

माहामेरु भाग १०८ रथक न सिखर ६४ खजुरिआ कुट छ ३६ गा मुण्डि सिखर १०० (मेळाण) २-१॥--१-× (१७८ पृ:)

(ख) महामेम् ११२ सिखर गण्डीरे वहल ४२ गुणाघाठ ४ रथक १ (रथक) १२-१२-१०-१०-१२ (७४-६ पु:)

माहामेक्नाभा ११२ स्थक न जा भा ६ सिखर सत भा १०० (रथक) १२-१०-१२-१०-१२ (१८० प्रः)

माहामेन्नृ भा १-२ सिखर गण्डीरे बहुई ४० उमाघाठ ४ रथक ६ (८६ पृः) माहामेन्नृ श्लोकः। पृथव्या मेन्नृप्रसादुच्या सवश्रंग् कारएत (८७ पृः)

(छ) माहामेश्रृ भाग स ११२ ···सिखर गण्डीरे वहक ४० रेखन्छ्याघाठ ४ स्थक ६ (२७ प्रः)

(रथक) १२-१२-१४-१०-× (मेळाण) १॥०-१-॥०-॥० (३७ प्रः)

माहामेक्ट्र भाग ११२ सिखर गण्डीरे बहुइ ४० रेखखआघाठ ४ रथक ६ (२२४ प्रः)

According to another version, the Mahā Meru consists of 112 bhāgas, 9 rathakas, 64 sikharas and 36 khajuriyā kuṭas, making a total of 100 mundis and sikharas. The ratio of the rathakas is 12-12-10-10-12, while the projections are $1^{1}/_{2}-1^{-3}/_{4}-1/_{2}$ ān. The rekhagunāghāṭa is 4 ān. (and give the number of sikharas as 40.)

13. Mandara:

(क) मन्दर भाग ६४ स्थक ६ सिखर ६४ भूमि २० रेखगुणाघाट २॥० सिंघ-पिष्ठ (स्थक) १२-३-५-३-६ (मेळाण) २-१-॥०-।० (१४६ प्रः)

मन्दर भाग चडसिंठ सिखर चडसिंठ ६४ भूमि को २० रेखआघाठ गुणाघाठ २ रथक ६ सिंघिपष्ठ आठ कणरे सिखर वसिंव चिविस २४ अनुरथे सिखर वसिंव विति सिखर लेखाए चिविस २४ अनुराहारे सिखरे लेखाए आठ सिखर ८ राहा सिखरे लेखाए चिर सिखर गाए चडसिंठ ६४॥ (रथक) १२-३-४-३-६ (मेळाण) २-१॥०-१-॥० (१४८ ६)

मन्दर भाग छयाछिसि ४६। रथक ६। शिखर ६४। भूमि २०। रैख आघाट दुइ दुइ पा २॥०। "प्रथम शिखर उश्व पाश्व भुइकि १५ आङ्कुछ। दुतिय शिखर उश्व चारि भुँइकि १२ आङ्कुछ। तृतिय शिखर उश्व तिनि भुँइकि न आङ्कुछ। गाए ३६ आङ्कुछ। (३५-७ पृ:)

The number of $bh\bar{a}gas$ in the Mandara is 64 and of rathakas 9. In one drawing of the ground-plan, the ratio of the rathakas has been given as 12-3-5-3-6, their projections being $2-1^{-1}/2^{-1}/4$ $\bar{a}n$.; while in another, it is 12-3-5-3-4, the projections being $2-1^{1}/2-1^{-3}/4$ $\bar{a}n$. The rekhagunāghāṭa is $2^{1}/2$ $\bar{a}n$. or $2\bar{a}n$. There should be 20 bhumis, i. e. 10 in the ganḍi. The temple should be set upon the Singha pisṭa.

The number of sikharas is 64. At the 8 corners, there should be 24 sikharas; in the anuratha, at the rate of 3, there should be 24; in the anurāhā, at the rate of 1, there should be 8; in the $r\bar{a}h\bar{a}$ there should be 4; the total number of sikharas thus being 64.

(In the gandi), the lowermost sikhara, being equal to 5 bhumis in height, should be 15 an. high. The second one, being equal to 4 bhumis, should be 12 an. high. The third sikharas, being equal to 3 bhumis, should be 9 an. high; thus making the total height of the three sikharas equal to 36, which is the same as the height of the gandi.

14. MERU:

25.

(क) मेरुमाग १०८ रथक ६ सिखर ६४ घरुसअअ १२८ भूमि २० डेर कोड़िए २० रेखगुणाघाठ ३ अनुरथे सिखर ३ आठ पासकु चर्डाबिसि सिखर २४ चारि राहारे चारि शिखर ४ कनिकरे तिनि सिखर छेखाए चडिनसि सिखर २४ अनुराहारे सिखरे ठेखाए आठ ८ गाए सिखर ६४ मुण्डि जलन्तरे घड़िमुण्डि वसिव ४ चारि मुण्डि वतिसि जलन्तरे सएअठाइसि मुण्डि १२८ पद्मपिष्ठ आ १ ङ्कुल (रथक) ४-५-६-५-१६ (१७६ पुः)

The Meru consists of 108 bhāgas, 9 rathakas, 64 sikharas, 20 bhumis......The rekhagunāghāfa should be 3 an. The ratio of the rathakas is 4-5-9-5-19. It should be set upon the Padma pista.

In the $r\bar{a}h\bar{a}$, there should be 4 sikharas; one in each anurāhā, making a total of 8; 3 in each kanika, making a total of 24. In the jalantaras, in the bāra, there should be placed 128 mundis, at the rate of 4 mundis in each.

15. Nagari:

- (क) नागेरि भाग ५२ रथक ह सिखर ४० रेखगुणाघाठ ३ (शेष पृष्ठा)
- (ख) नागेरि भा ५२ रथक ६ सिखर भा ४० रेखगुणिघाठ ३ (रथक) ५-५-४-६-६ (मेळाण) २-१॥०-॥०-।⇒ ।० (२०३ प्रः)
- (छ) नागेरि भाग ५२ स्थक ६ सिखर ४० रेखगुणाघाठ ३ (रथक) ५-५-४-६-६ (मेळाण) २-१॥०-॥०-।० (६८ प्रः)

The Nāgari consists of 52 bhāgas, 9 rathakas, 40 sikharas. Its rekhagunāghāṭa is 3 ān. The ratio of the rathakas is 5-5-4-6-6, and their projections are $2-1^{1}/_{2}-3^{1}/_{4}-3^{1}/_{8}$ or $2-1^{1}/_{2}-3^{1}/_{4}-3^{1}/_{4}$ ān.

16. NISARA:

(क) निसड़ भाग ३४ रथक १ सिखर ६४ भूमि २० रेखगुणा २ खुरिपष्ट (१४६ प्रः)

निसमस भा ३४ रथक न ६ सिखर चडसिठ ६४ भूमि को २० रेखघाट २। सिखर जहि बसिब ताहा जानिमा॥ कनिकरे मुण्डि वसिब ४० अनुरथरे तिनि सिखर छेखाए ८ २४ गाए सिखर ६४ राहाजाक भाग १२ दु**६ अनुराहाजाक** भाग ६ दुइ अनुरथजाक भाग ७ दुइ परिरथजाक चारिभाग ४ दु**इ किनक्जाक** चारि भा ४ गाए भाग ३४ खुरपिष्ट (रथक) ६-२॥०-३॥०-२-३ (मेळाण) २-॥०-१॥०-॥०। (१६१ प्रः)

चत्रुस्रो क्रतक्षेत्रे प्रसादम्ब वेवन्तना। गोरगमेकअर्द्ध उपरथोवाणमागक। परोथो रूपमोतथा। गोरथ ऋतुभागेन प्रसाद नवरथेन। निसड्भाग समापत।। (१० प्रः)

The Nisara consists of 34 bhāgas; 9 rathakas, 64 sikharas, 20 bhumis and is set upon the Khura pista. Its rekhagunāghāta is 2 ān. In the kanika, there should be 40 sikharas; in the anuratha 24, at the rate of 3 in each; the total is thus 64. The ratio of rathakas is $6-2^{1/2}-3^{1/2}-2-3$ and their projections are $2^{-3/4}-1^{1/2}-3/4$ ān:

Or, the goratha should be $1^{1/2}$, the uparatha 5, the paritatha 1, (the goratha 6). Thus ends the specifications of the Nisara temple, which is nabaratha.

17. RATNASARA:

- (क) रत्नसार भाग ३४ रथक न ६ भूमि १४ रेखगुणाघाठ २ सिखर नास्ति राहाजाक भाग ६ दुइ अनुराहा ६ दुइ अनुरथ द दुइ परिरथ भा ४ दुइ कनिक भाग १० जातिरे वैस रत्नसार भाग समापत सिंघपिष्ट (रथक) ३-३-४-२-१ (मेळाण) २-१॥०-१-॥० (१७२,११७ एः)
- (ন্ত) ধ্রেমান মান ২০ থেক হ মিন্তের ০০ বৈন্যুগাঘাত ও (ইই, ১০৬ ছঃ)
 The Ratnasāra consists of 34 bhāgas, 9 rathakas, 15 bhumis, and it has no sikharas. The ratio of the rathakas is 3-3-4-2-5. (But the caste of the temple is wrongly given as Vaisya.) The projection of the pagas is 2-11/2-1-3/4 ān. It should be set upon the Singha pista.

According to another version, the Ratnasara consists of 28 bhagas, 9 rathakas and 80 sikharas, the rekhagunaghata being 4 an.

18. Sarbangasundara:

(क) स्रवांगसुन्दर प्रसाद भाग २८ रथक ६ सिखर चडसिंठ दें ४ भूमि कोड़िए २० रेखगुणाघाठ २ जिह सिखर वसिंव ताहा जानिमा। छुटुमानके बहइ छतिस सि कणेरे छतिस सिख ३६ अनुरथे तिनि सिखर छेखाए २४ चारि राहा चारिसि ४ गाए चडसिंठ सिखर ६४ राहाजाक करिब ८ अनुराहा करिब भा १ अनुरथ करिब भाग ४ परिरथ करिब भा १ कनिक करिब चारि भा ४ छुम्भिपष्ट सुन्दरिष्ट (रथक) ४-१-४-१-६ (मेळाण) २-१॥०-॥०-४ (१६१ पृ:)

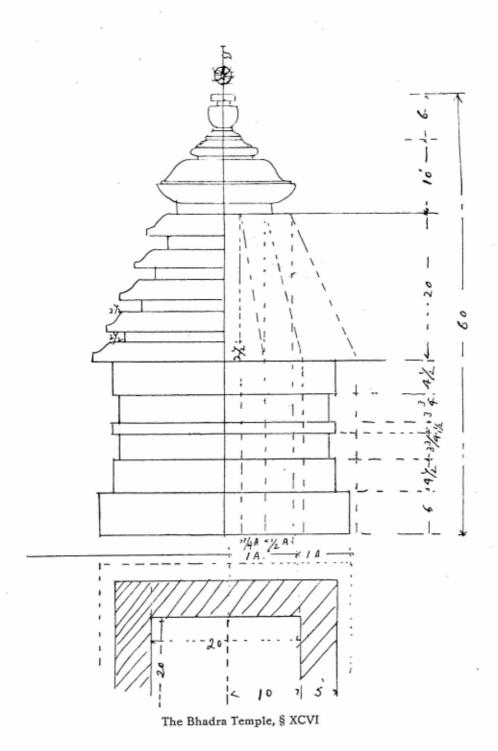
श्रीवाग्यसुद्र भाग २८ रथक ६ सिखर ६४ भूमि २० रेखगुणा २ सुन्दरपिष्ट (रथक) ४-१-४-१-४ (मेळाण) २-१-॥०-।० (१४७ पुः)

The Sarbāngasundara consists of 28 bhāgas, 9 rathakas, 64 sikharas and 20 bhumis. The rekhagunāghāta is 2 ān. The ratio of the rathakas is 4-1-4-1-4, and their projections are $2-1-\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{4}$ or $2-1\frac{1}{2}-\frac{3}{4}-X$ ān. It should be set upon the Suthira pista (or according to another reading Kumbha pista).

At the 36 corners, there should be 36 kufas. There should be 3 sikharas in each anuratha paga making a total of 24, and 1 in each rāhā making 4. The total number of sikharas is thus 64.

19. SREETARU:

(क) श्रीतर भाग ३२ रथक ६ भूमि २० सिखर चउसिठ ६४ रेखगुणा-घाठ २ राह्माजाक बाठ ८ दुइ अनुराह्म १ दुइ अनुरथ द १० दुइ परिरथ भाग ४ दुइ किनक भाग ८ गाए भाग वितिस ३२ जिह सिखर विसव ताह्म जानिमा चारि राह्मारे चारि सिखर ४ अनुरथरे तिनि सिखर नेखाए चिविस २४ कुटरे छितिस





सिखर ३६ गाए सिखर चडसिंठ ६४ श्रीतर भाग समापत सिंघपिष्ट (स्थक) ४-॥०-५-२॥०-४ (मेळाण) २-१॥०-१-॥० (१६६ प्रः)

श्रीतर भाग ३२ रथक ६ सिखर ६४ भूमि २० रेखगुणा २ (रथक) ४-॥०-५-२॥०-४ (मेळाण) २-१-॥०-।० (१४१-प्रः)

The Sreetaru consists of 32 bhagas, 9 rathakas, 20 bhumis, and 64 sikharas. The rekagunāghāta is 2 ān. It should be set upon the Singha pista. The ratio of the rathakas is $4^{-1}/2^{-5}-2^{1}/2^{-4}$, their projections being $2^{-1}-1/2^{-1}/4$ or $2^{-1}/2^{-1}-3/4$ ān. Of sikharas, there should be 4 in the rāhā, 24 in the anuratha, at the rate of 3 in each; 36 at the kuṭas. Thus ends the specification of the Sreetaru temple.

Saptaratha Temples

20. Astasri:

Z.

- (ख) अष्टश्री भाग २७ रथक भा ७ सिखर भा ३४ रेखगुणिघाठ ३ (रथक) ३-३॥०-२-५ (मेळाण) २-१-४ (१८५ पृः)
- (छ) अर्घ्नश्री भाग २७ स्थक ७ सिखर ६४ रेखगुणाघाठ ३ (स्थक) ३-×-२-३ (मेळाण) २-१-॥० (७१ पृः)

अष्टश्री भाग २७ रथक ७ सिखर × रेखगुणाघाठ ३ (रथक) ३-३-२-३ (मेळाण) २-१-।।० (१८१ पृ:)

The Astasri consists of 27 bhāgas, 7 rathakas, 64 (?) sikharas. The rekhaguṇāghātā is 3 ān. The ratio of the rathakas is $3-3^{1/2}-2-5$, their projections being $2-1-\frac{1}{2}$ ān.

21. BIRATI:

(क) विराटि भाग २२ रथक ७ सिखर नास्ति (रथक) ३-३-२-३ (मेखाण) २-१-॥० (शेष पृष्ठा)

- (ख) विराटि भा २२ रथक ७ सिखर नास्ति (२०४ प्रः)
- (छ) वैराटि भाग २२ रथक ७ सिखर नास्ति (६८, १८२,१८३ पृः)

The Birāti consists of 22 bhāgas, 7 rathakas. It has no sikharas. The rathakas are in the following ratio 3-3-2-3, and their projections are 2-1-1/2 an.

22. CHITRAKUTA:

- (छ) चित्रकूट भाग १८ रथक ३ ३ गण्डीरे सिखर नती (रथक) २-२-१-४ (मेळाण) १-×-।।० (१) रेखगुणाघाठ ३।।० (४५ पृः)
- (क) चत्रुस्ते ग्रुद्धक्षेत्रे ।। ११। वसुरामे विभक्तिते । कोणसैव रसासेन ।६। थम्भभातमेकमागेन । देवअसे कणिका भवेत् । प्रसाद चित्रकूट । प्रासाद सप्तिम-रथ चित्रकुट भाग समापत । श्री । श्री (६६ प्रः)

The Chitrakuta temple consists of 18 $bh\bar{a}gas$. It has no sikharas in the gandi. The rekhagun $\bar{a}gh\bar{a}fa$ is $3^{1/2}$ $\bar{a}n$. The ratio of rathakas is 2-2-1-4, their projections being (2)-1- $^{1/2}$ $\bar{a}n$.

23. Chhatribhusana: (Kshetrabhusana?)

(स्त) छत्रीभूषण भा २ रथक भा ७ सिखर भा ३२ कछतरे पुस्कर कनीक-पासे कुम्भ जलत्रेणी पुस्कर ४० आठ पासे सिखर १६० (रथक) १॥०-१॥०-१-१॥० (मेळाण) १-॥०-× (१८३ पृः)

The Chhatribhusana consists of (11) bhagas, 7 rathakas, 32 sikharas......At the edge of the kanika paga, there should be kumbhas...........The ratio of rathakas is $1^{1}/_{2}-1^{1}/_{2}-1-1^{1}/_{2}$ and their projections are $1^{-1}/_{2}-x$ an. (The fact that this temple has kumbhas in the kanika paga like the nabaratha Kshetrabhusana temple leads us to suppose that the name Chhatribhusana is a corruption of the word Kshetrabhusana.)

24. Duipadma:

(क) दुइ पद्म भाग ८ रथक सा ७ सिखर ३२ भूमि १५ रेखगुणाघाट २ पद्मपिठ (रथक) १-॥०-१-१।० (मेळाण) २-१-॥० (१३८ प्रः)

The Duipadma temple consists of 8 bhāgas, 7 rathakas, 32 sikharas and 15 bhumis. It should be set upon the Padma pisṭa. Its rekhaguṇāghāṭa is 2 ān. The ratio of rathakas is 1-3/4-1-11/4, their projections being 2-1-1/2 ān.

25. GARURA:

(ख) गम्नृ भा भाग ३४ रथक सिखर ८० रेखगुणिघाठ ३ (रथक) ६-६-३-४(मेळाण) २-१-॥० (१८६ पृः)

The Garura consists of 34 $bh\bar{a}gas$, 80 sikharas and (7) rathakas. The $rekhagun\bar{a}gh\bar{a}fa$ is 3 $\bar{a}n$. The ratio of rathakas is 5-5-3-4 and their projections are 2-1- $^{1}/_{2}$ $\bar{a}n$.

26. Kailasa:

- (ख) कैलास भा ४८ स्थक भा ७ सिखर भा १०० रेखगुणिघाठ ४ (१८५ पृ:)
- (छ) कइलास भाग ४८ स्थक ७ सिखर १०० रेखगुणाघाठ ४ (स्थक) ५-३-६-१० (मेलाण) २-× (६६ पृः)

केळास भाग ४८ स्थक ७ सिखर १३ रेखगुणाघाठ ४ (स्थक) ५-३-६-१० (१८४ प्रः)

The Kailāsa temple consists of 48 bhāgas, 7 rathakas and 100 sikharas. The rekhaguṇāghāṭa is 4 ān. The ratio of the rathakas is 5-3-6-10, their projections being 2-x-x ān.

27. Kalpataru:

(ख) कल्पतऋ भा ६० रथक भा ७ सिखर भा ३२ रेख्गुणिघाठ ३ (रथक) १०-५-५-१० (१८५ पु:) (छ) करूपतऋ भाग ६० रथक ७ सिखर ३२ रेखगुणाघाठ ३० (१) (रथक) १०-४-४-९० (१८४ पुः)

कलपतम् भा ६० रथक ७ सिखर ३२ रेखगुणाघाठ ३ (रथक) १०-४-५-१० (१८४ पः)

The Kalpataru consists of 60 bhagas, 7 rathakas, 32 sikharas. The rekhagunaghata is 3 an. The ratio of the rathakas is 10-5-5-10.

28. Kanihastha:

(छ) कनिहष्ट भाग २८ रथक ७ णेरे कुट करिब सिखर अठ २८ (रथक) ३-४-३-४ (मेळाण) २-१-॥० रेखगणाघाठ ४ (४६ प्रः)

The Kanihastha consists of 28 bhagas and 7 rathakas. The umber of sikharas is 28, the rekhagunaghafa, 4 and rathakas are in the following ratio 3-4-3-4, their projections being 2-1-1/2 and

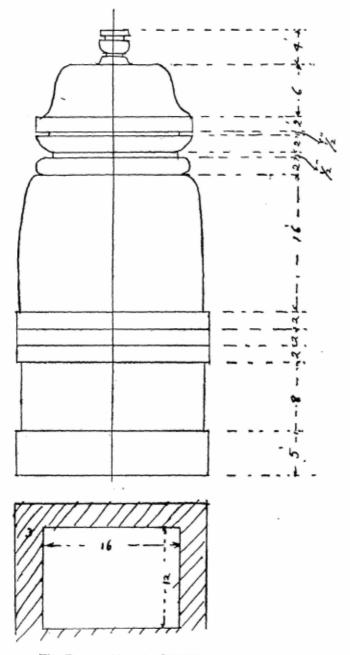
29. Kshetrabhusana (See also Chhatribhusana):

(क) चत्रुस्रे कृतक्षेते। पञ्चदश भाग कारियेत। गोरथ द्विभागेण।अक्रासे उपरथो स्तित। अनुरथ पञ्चदसभागन्तु।

अष्टादश कोणिपण्डका । क्रमाधिघट कारियेत ॥४॥ भूमिका क्रमात स्रव ॥ कामन अनुरथसैव ॥ चतुर्भिकोणानि शोभित । प्रासाद क्षेत्रिभूषणनाम ॥ सप्त-भिरथ संयुत । क्षत्रीभूषण प्रसाद समापत ॥ श्री ॥ श्री ॥ ५४ ॥ (८६-८७ पः)

प्रसादसप्तिम रथो शिखराधि स्रवोसित ।। भूमिकाक्रमातित ।। तैतुम्भो पुसंक्रणि ।। करत्त वैषम्वधन ।। क्षत्रिभूषणप्रसाद समापत ।। श्री ।। (६३-४ पुः)

(ख) प्रसाद क्षेत्रेभूसण भाग २२ रथ ७ शृतुविधि १६ कृतक्षेत्रे गोरथ शृतु ६ भागेन अनुरथो मेक अर्थ च।। परिरथो ततचैव। कोणवन्ध वितीक्षतो। (१६२ पुः)



The Dravira Temple. §XCVII

The Kshetrabhusana consists of 22 bhagas, 7 rathakas. The goratha is formed by 6 bhagas, the anuratha by $1^{1}/_{2}$, the pariratha is (equal to it),.....

30. Kritidushana:

(क) कृतिदुषणभाग २५ रथक ७ सिखर ३२ भूमि ६ रेखगुणाघाट २ खुरपिष्ट (स्थक) ३-३॥०-२॥०-३ (मेळाण) १-॥०-।० (१४२ पृः)

कितिदुषण भाग २५ रथक ७ सिखर व ३२ भूमि १६ रेखगुणाघाट २ खुर-पिष्ट (रथक) २७ (१) ३॥०-२॥०-३ (मेलाण) १॥०-१-॥०। राहाजाक भाग सा ७ दुइ अनुराहा भाग ७ दुइ अनुरथ भा ५ दुइ कणिक ६ जिह सिखर वसिव ताहा जानिमा अनुरथरे तिनि सिखर लेखाए चडविसि २४ चारि राहारे चारि सिखर ४ (१६५ प्टः)

The Kritidushana consists of 25 bhāgas, 7 rathakas, 32 sikharas, 19 bhumis and is set upon the Khura pista. The rekhaguṇāghātā is 2 ān. The ratio of the rathakas is $3^{1/2}-3^{1/2}-2^{1/2}-3$, their projections being $1^{-1/2}-1/4$ or $1^{1/2}-1^{-1/2}$ ān. There should be 24 sikharas in the anuratha paga and 4 (8?) in the $r\bar{a}h\bar{a}$.

31. Laghumandara:

(छ) छघुमन्दर भाग २६ रथक ७ सिखर १६ (रथक) ३-३-३-४ (६६,१८४ प्रः)

The Laghumandara consists of 26 bhagas, 7 rathakas, the ratio of its rathakas being 3-3-3-4.

32. Mandara:

(ख) मन्दर भा २६ रथक भा ७ सिखर १६ रेखडआघाठ ४ (रथक) १-३-३-४ (७६ एः) मन्द्र २६ रथक ७ सिखर सो १६ छ रेखडआघाठ ४ (रथक) ३-३-३-४ (८५ प्रः)

मन्दरभाग षष्ठविसतीं। कैलास चतुचहारि।।। लेत्र परिरथो भवे।३। अनुरथ तत सामान्य।३। मध्यरथो परिमाणे। रसभागेन कारये।६। रथमध्ये कुटआुसनि। सप्तरथ कारयेत। (६२,१८० पृः)

(छ) मन्दर भाग ३६ रथक ७ सिखर १६ रेख उआघाट ४ (२२४ पः)

The Mandara consists of 26 bhagas, 7 rathakas and 16 sikharas. The rekhagunaghata is 4 an. The ratio of the rathakas is 3-3-3-4.

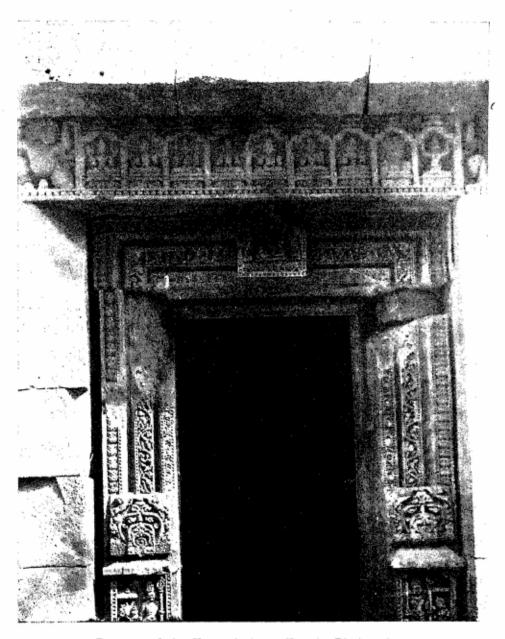
33. Mahadravira:

(क) महाद्रविड़ा भाग २८ रथक सा ७ सिखर वितिस ३२ भूमि ओणिसि १६ रेखगुणाघाठ २ परिजंघिषष्ठ (रथक) ४-३-३-४ (मेळाण) १-॥०-॥० राहा (जाक आ)ठ भाग ८ दुइ अनुरथ भाग ६ दुइ अनुराहा भाग ६ दुइ किनक भाग ८ कण खजुरिया कुटरे वरण उपरे सिखरे छेखाए आठा २८ चारि राहारे चारि शिखर ४ गाए वितिस ३२ (१६८ प्रः)

The Mahādravirā consists of 28 bhāgas, 7 rathakas, 32 sikharas and 19 bhumis. It should be set upon the Parijāngha pisfa. Its rekhagunāghāfa is 2 ān. The rathakas are in the ratio of 4-3-3-4, their projections being $1^{-3}/4^{-1}/2$ ān. At the corners, on the khajuriyā kufas, set upon the baranda, there should be 28 sikharas. There should also be 4 on the rāhā, thus making a total of 32 sikharas.

34. Mulasreebachha:

(क) मूलश्रीवर भाग २४ रथक सा ७ सिखर ३२ रेखगुणाघाट २ सिंघपिष्ट (रथक) ३॥०-३॥०-१-४ (मेळाण) २-१-॥० (१४५ प्रः)



Doorway of the Kotitīrtheśwara Temple, Bhubaneśwar

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मूळश्रवछ भाग २४ रथक ७ सिखर वितिस ३२ रेखगुणाघाट २ राहाजाक भाग ७ दुइ अनुरथ ७ दुइ अनुराहा २ दुइ कणिक भाग ८ गा भाग चिविस २४ सिंहिपिष्ट (रथक) ३॥०-३॥०-१-४ (मेळाण) २-१-१ अनुरथरे चारि सिखर ४ आठ चडक वितिस ३२ मूळसीवक्ष समापत (१६३ प्रः)

(ख) मूळस्रीबळ ३४ रथक सर्वदा ७ सिखरे पुणीघाट ३॥० (এ৪ ছ:)

The Mulasreebachha consists of 24 bhāgas, 7 rathakas and 32 sikharas. Its rekhaguṇāghāṭa is 2 ān. It should be set upon the Singha pisṭa. There should be 4 sikharas in each anuratha, making a total of 32 sikharas. The rathakas are in the following ratio $3^{1/2}-3^{1/2}-1-4$, their projections being 2-1-1 or $2-1-^{1/2}$ ān.

35. Nandibardhana:

(छ) नन्दिवर्धन भाग १७ रथक ७ ६ सिखर सु (१) मि १०७ (१००१) सिखर ३६ (रथक) ३-३॥०-२-६ (मेळाण) २-१-१ (१८९ प्रः)

नन्दिविरिधन भाग १० रथक ७ सिखर सुमी (१) १०० सिखर ३२ (रथक) ३-३॥०-२-४ (१९ प्रः)

निवित्रधन भाग १० रथक ६ सिखर मुण्डि १०० सिखर ३२ (रथक) ३-३॥०-२-६ (मेळाण) ×-१-॥० (७० प्रः)

The Nandibardhana consists of 17 bhagas, 7 rathakas, 32 sikharas, 100 mundis. Its rathakas are in the ratio of 3-31/2-2-5, their projections being 2-1-1/2 an.

36. Purnasala:

(क) पुर्णसाल भाग १६ रथक ७ सिखर ३२ भूमि १८ रेखगुणा २ (रथक) ३-१॥०-१॥०-२ (मेळाण) २-१-॥० वेदिपिष्ट (१४६-७ प्रः)

पुर्णसाला (नष्ट) रथक सात ७ सिखर वितिस ३२ भूमि अठर १८ रेखगुणा-घाठ २ वेदिपिष्ट (रथक) ३-१॥०-१॥०-२ (मेलाण) १॥०-१-४ अनुरथे सिखर वसिव तिनि सिखर छेखाए २४ राहारे सिखरे छेखाए चारि राहारे आठ सिखर ८ राहाजाक करिव भाग ६ दुइ अनुराहा जाक हेव ३ दुइ अनुरथ भाग ३ दुइ कनिक भा ४ गाए भा १६ (१६२ पृ:)

श्रृतुविधि कृते क्षेत्रे । नेत्रा असे गोरथ ३। रा । भाग साअरधोनो १॥०॥ उपर अनुस्थ तद्य भवे तत्र भाकोण वन्ध । सात प्रसादसम्बेवन्तना । पूर्णसाठ स्रविकाम विजयद । यजश्री वैस्य विवर्द्धन । क्रयाविष्ट पुरेस्तित । श्री । (६४ एः)

(छ) पूर्णशाला भाग १६ रथक ७ रेखगुणाघाट १।।० गण्डिरे सिखर ८० अनुरथरे भूइँ ं मिसरे १० (रथक) ३-१।।०-१।।०-२ न भागे कटाइव। (४४,१६४ प्टः)

The Purnasālā consists of 16 bhāgas, 7 rafhakas, 18 bhumis and 32 sikharas. It should be set upon the Bedi pisfa. Its rekhaguṇāghāfa is 2 or $3^{1/2}$ ān. There should be 24 sikharas in the anurafha and 8 in the rāhā pagas.

37. Ratnasara:

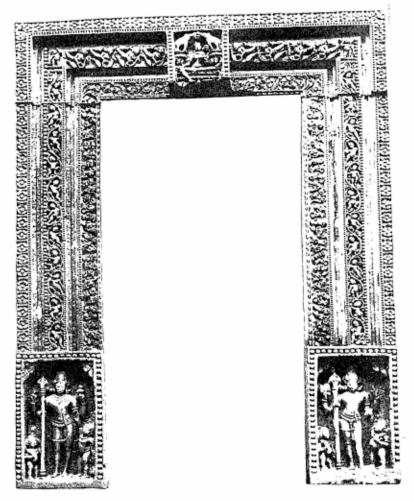
(क) रक्षसार भाग २८ रथक सात ७ सिखर नास्ति भूमि २० गुणाघाट २ ए प्रसाद नपुंसक राहाजाक भाग ८ दुइ अनुराहा भाग ६ दुइ अनुरथ ८ दुइ कनिक भाग ६ गाए भाग अ २८ रक्षसार भाग समापत (रथक) ४-३-४-३ (मेळाण) २-१-॥० (१४३, १६४ प्रः)

The Ratnasāra consists of 28 bhāgas, 7 rathakas, 20 bhumis. It has no sikharas and, as such, is a hermaphrodite. The rathakas are in the ratio of 4-3-4-3, their projections being 2-1-1/2 ān.

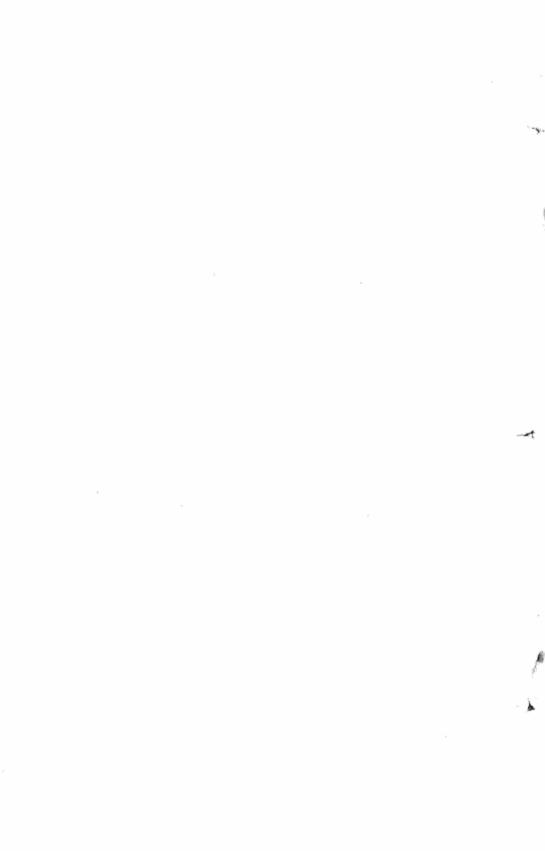
38. Sarbangasundara :

(छ) सर्वोङ्गसुन्दर भाग ५४ रथक ७ सिखर ६४ (६६, १८५ प्रः)

The Sarbangasundara consists of 54 bhagas, 7 rathakas and has 64 sikharas.



Doorway of Chandrasekhara Temple, Khiching, Mayurbhanj



39. Subarnakuta:

(छ) सुवर्णकुट भाग २२ रथक ७ (४७, २१५ प्रः)

सुवर्णकुट भाग २० रथक ७ (रथक) २(१० (१)-२)१०-२-३ (मेलाण) २-१-१-११० (१) (५७ प्रः)

सुवन्तुकुट भाग २० रथक स ७ (रथक) २॥०-२॥०-२-३ (मेळाण) १-१-॥० अथवा २-१-॥० (६१ पु:)

सुवर्णकुट भाग २७ रथक स ७ (रथक) २।।०-२।।०-२-३ कुट आधाट ३।।० सिखर ३२ (१६३ प्रः)

The Subarnakuṭa consists of 20 $bh\bar{a}gas$, 7 rathakas and 32 sikharas. The $rekhagun\bar{a}gh\bar{a}ta$ is $3^{1}/_{2}$ $\bar{a}n$. The rathakas are in the ratio of $2^{1}/_{2}-2^{1}/_{2}-2-3$, their projections being $2-1-^{1}/_{2}$ $\bar{a}n$.

40. Sribatsa:

(छ) श्रीवक्षभाग २४ रथक ७ रेखगुणाघट ०३ (मेळाण) २-१-॥०-॥ (६४, ८५ पृः)

The Sribatsa consists of 24 bhagas and 7 rathakas. The rekhagunaghafa is 3 an......

41. Sreetaru:

(छ) श्रन्तऋ भाग २६ रथक ६ सिखर नास्ति (रथक) ३-४-१-४ (६४ पृः) श्रीतऋ भाग २६ रथक ६ सिखर मुण्डि (रथक) ३-३-३-४ (१८४ पृः)

The Sreetaru consists of 26 bhagas, 9 (7?) rathakas. It has no sikharas. The rathakas are in the ratio of 3-3-3-4.

42. TRIPATI:

(ख) तीपाटी भा १८ रथक भा ७ सिखर भा २० खयुरिया कुट (१८२ प्टा) The Tripati consists of 18 bhāgas, 7 rathakas, and has 20 sikharas.

Pancharatha Temples

43. Вакавні :

(क) बड़िम भाग १० रथक पा ५ सिखर २४ मुण्डी आठ ८ राहाके दुइमुण्डी नेखाए चारि राहाकु आठ मुण्डी ८ अनुस्थरे ति—३ सिखर गाए चिनिस सिखर अलाभद्र ४ ए वरण उपरे बहइ ।। मुण्डि चारिटा ४ राहाजाक भाग ४ दुइ अनुस्थ ३ दुइ किनक ति ई गाए भाग १० (रथक) २-१।।०-१।।० (मेळाण) १-।।।० (१६६ पृ:)

वड़िभ भाग १० रथक पाञ्च ६ सिखर ३२ धनला भेद ४ भूमि पा ६ परिजंघिपष्ट (रथक) २-१॥०-१॥० पिड़ा करिव सिखर वैसिव (१०८ पृः) (रथक) २-१॥०-१॥० (मेळाण) १॥०-॥० परिजङ्गिपेष्ट (१३६ पृः)

वड़िम भाग १० रथक पा ६ सिखर मुण्डि ३२ व्यनलाभोदो ४ भूमि पा ६ परिजंघिषष्ट (रथक) २-१॥०-१॥० व्यनुरथ सिखर ३ राहापासे सिखर दुइ सिखर नेख ८ (१७७ प्टः)

The Barabhi consists of 10 bhāgas, 5 rathakas, 24 sikharas, 8 mundis, (evidently on the bāra). It should be set upon the Parijāngha pisṭa. There should be 5 bhumis (in the gandi). The rathakas should be in the ratio of $2-1^{1/2}-1^{1/2}$, their projections being $1^{1/2}-3/4$ ān......

44. BIMANA:

(क) विवान भाग १० रथक प ४ भूमि १८ सिखर २४ रेखगुणा ३ कूर्मपिष्ट (रथक) ३-१॥०-२ (मेळाण) २-१ (१४० प्रः)

विमान भाग १० रथक पाश्च ५ भूमि अठर १८ सिखर चिविस २४ रेख आघाट गुणाघाट ३ कुमपिष्ट ।। पिड़ा पोटल काण्ठि कणरे कोड़िए सिखर २० राहारे चारि सिखर ४ गाए सिखर २४ राहाजाक तिनि भाग ३ अनुथजाक देड़भाग नेखाए तिनि भाग ३ दुइ कनिक दुइ भागे ४ विमान भाग समापत ।। (रथक) ३-१।।०-२ (मेळाण) १।∞-१ (१५५ प्रः) (From the text it is not possible to determine with certainty if the present temple is of the Rekha or Bhadra type. In support of the former, we get the mention of rekhagunā-ghāṭa as a distinctive proof. But when it is said in connection with the disposition of the sikharas, that 20 sikharas should be placed at the "corners of the kānṭi between the poṭalas, which consist of piṭhās," our position becomes doubtful, as this might be taken as an equally conclusive proof of the temple being of the Bhadra type. We have therefore translated the text just as it stands).

The Bimāna consists of 10 bhāgas, 5 rathakas, 18 bhumis, 24 sikharas. It should be set upon the Kurma pista. Its rekhaguṇāghāṭa is $3 \, \bar{a}n$. $20 \, sikharas$ should be set at the corners of the kānṭi separating the potalas, which consist of piṛhās. In the rāhā there should be $4 \, sikharas$, making the total number of sikharas 24. The rathakas are in the following ratio $3-1^1/2-2$, their projections being $2-1 \, \bar{a}n$.

45. Brishava:

(क) वृषभ भाग १२ रथक पा ५ भूमि १४ सिखर चबिसि २४ रेखगुणाघाट २ (१४० पृ:)

वृषभ भाग १२ रथक पा ५ भूमि चडद १४ सिखर चडिबसि २४ रेखगुणाघाट दु २ अनुरथरे तिनि सिखर छेखाए चडिबसि सिखर २४ प्रभहाथकु डच पाञ्च हाथ ५ अवाड्ए का जांचे कछस नास्ति वृषभ भाग समापत सुन्दरपिष्ठ (स्थक) २-२-२ (मेळाण) १॥१०-॥१० (१६५ पृः)

चतृस्रे कृतिक्षेत्रे आदित भाग विभक्तिते पश्चभिरथ सयुकत ।। समभागेन कृपितअ । वृषह् प्रसादसमापत ।०। श्री ।०। (१७ पृः)

(ख) वृसम भा १२ स्थक ६ सिखर ३२ रेखगुणिघाठ भा ४ (स्थक) २-२-२ (मेळाण) २-१ (१८० प्रः) वृषभ भा १। चतुरस्ते कृत क्षेत्रे अकृभागे विवितिन ।१२। कैन्यास वेनि भागेन ॥ अनुरथो पुष्टभागस्तथा । तदगुण मध्यरथो । किळात वेदभागेन ।४। वृषभ वक्षआसन्य १। (६३ पृ:)

The Brishava consists of 12 bhāgas, 5 rathakas, 24 (or 32) sikharas. Its rekhaguṇāghaṭā is 2 (or 4) ān. It should be set upon the Sundara pisṭa. The rathakas are in the ratio of 2-2-2, their projections are 2-1 or $1^3/4^{-3}/4$ ān. If the length of the garbha be 1 cubit, the height of the temple should be 5 cubits.

46. Drabibana :

(क) द्रविवान भाग २४ रथक पा ५ सिखर च२४७सि भूमि १६ रेखगुणाघाठ २ (रथक) ४-४-४ (मेळाण) २-२ सुधिर पिष्ट (१३६ प्रः)

द्रविवान भाग २४ स्थक पा १ सिखर २४ भूमि १६ रेखगुणाघाट ३ कणिपिष्ट जाति स्वैस ।। राहाजाक भाग ८ दुइ अनुरथ भाग ८ दुइ कनिक दस आङ्कुल च उद सुथा ।।।≥) अनुरथे तिनि सिखर नेखाए चिबसि सिखर २४ (रथक) ४-४-४ (मेळाण) १-॥० (१४६ प्टः)

The Drabibana consists of 24 bhagas, 5 rathakas, 24 sikharas and 16 bhumis. It should be set upon the Kani pista. It is Vaisya by caste. The rathakas are in the ratio of 4-4-4, their projections being 1-3/4 an. There should be 3 sikharas in each anuratha making a total of 24 sikharas.

47. Duipadma:

(क) चत्रुस्रे कृति क्षेत्रे ॥ वसुभागे विभक्तित । गोरथमेकभागेन । मेकअर्द्ध अनुरथ भवेत् । कणिक मेक अर्द्धस्यात् । प्रसाद दुपदा कारिएत । दुइपदा प्रसाद समापत । (१७ पृः)



Toraņa at Puri



दुइ पद्मा भाग ८ रथक पा ५ सिखर २४ भूमि १८ रेखगुणा ३ (रथक) १-१॥०-१॥० (११० पुः)

दुइ पद्म भाग आठ ८ रथक पा ५ सिखर २४ भूमि अ १८ रेखगुणा ३ अनुस्थरे तिनि सिखर छेखाए चिबसि सिखर । २४ । (स्थक) १-१॥०-१॥० (मेळाण) २-१ (१७६ प्रः)

The Duipadma consists of 8 bhagas, 5 rathakas, 24 sikharas, 18 bhumis. Its rekhagunaghafa is 3 an. The rathakas are in the ratio of $1-1^{1}/2-1^{1}/2$, their projections being 2-1 an.

48. Kailasa:

(छ) कळषा भाग १॥० रथक ६ सिखर गण्डिरे ४० रेखगुणाघाट ४ अरथ पाहो सिखर। (रथक) १॥०-१॥०-२ (मेळाण) २-१ (६८ पृः)

The Kailāsa consists of (10) $bh\bar{a}gas$, 5 rafhakas and 40 sikharas in the gandi. Its $rekhagun\bar{a}gh\bar{a}fa$ is 4 $\bar{a}n$. The rafhakas are in the ratio of $1^{1}/_{2}$ - $1^{1}/_{2}$ -2 and their projections are 2-1 $\bar{a}n$.

48. Khandasala

- (ख) खण्डसाल भा ११ रथक भा ५ सिखर भा २४ रेखगुणिघाट ४ (रथक) ३-२२-४ (१) (मेलाण) २-१ (२०३ प्रः)
- (छ) खण्डासाळ भाग ११ रथक ५ सिखर २४ रेखगुणाघाट ३॥० (१६ पृः) खण्डासाळ भाग ११ प्रिट २ रथक ५ सिखर २४ रेखगुणाघाठ ४ वा ३॥० (रथक) १॥०-१॥०-२ (मेळाण) २-१ (७०,१८२१ पृः)

The Khandasāla consists of 11 bhāgas, 5 rathakas, 24 sikharas. Its rekhagunāghāṭa is $3^{1/2}$ or 4 ān. The rathakas are in the ratio of $1^{1/2}-1^{1/2}-2$, their projections being 2-1 ān.

50. Madhya :

- (क) मध्यविभाग ११ रथक ६ शिखर नास्ति (रथक) १।।०-२-२ (शेष प्रष्ठा)
- (छ) माठधनि भाग ए ११ रथक ६ सिखर नास्ति (रथक) १।।०-२-२ (६६ प्टः) माघे विभाग ११ रथक ६ सिखर नास्ति (१८२ प्टः)

The Madhya (Mādhabi?) consists of 11 $bh\bar{a}gas$, 9 (?) rathakas. It has no sikharas. The rathakas are in the ratio of $1^{1/2}-2-2$.

51. Mahabarabhi :

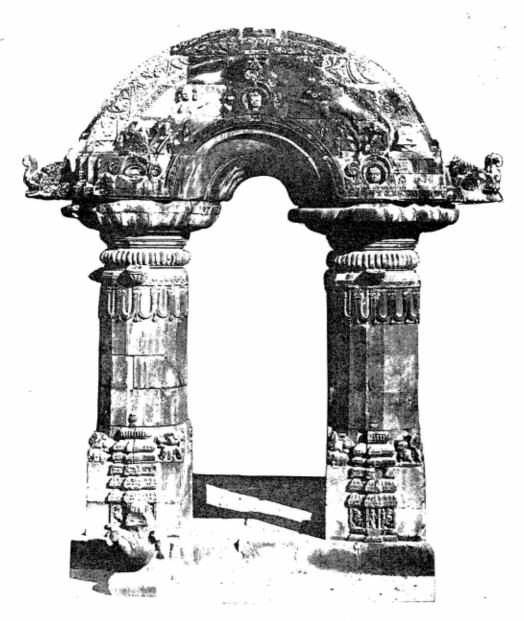
(क) माहाबड़िभ भाग २८ स्थक पा ६ मुण्डो ३२ भूमि ६ परिजांघिष्टि
 (रथक) ६-४-६ (मेळाण) २-१ (१३६ प्रः)

माहाबड़िभ भाग २८ रथक पा १ भूमि पा १ मुण्डी वितिस ३२ चउरस करिव अठा २८ चउरसर राहा अनुरथ वाहार किर पकाइव अढ़ाइ आंगुल २॥० अढ़ाइ भाग उतारे अठाइ भाग २८ राहाजाक भाग १० दुइ अनुरथ भाग ८ दुइ किनक भाग १० एहा प्रभहाथकु उच पाञ्च हाथ १ किनकरे चारि मुण्डी ४ नेखाए वितिस मुण्डि विसव ३२ अठपासे वितिस मुण्डि ३२ गाए वितिस मुण्डि ३४ (रथक) १-४-१ (मेलाण) १॥०-॥० (१६८ पृः)

The Māhābarabhi consists of 28 bhāgas, 5 rathakas, 32 mundis and 5 bhumis (in the gandi). It should be set upon the Parijāngha pista. The ratio of the rathakas should be 5-4-5, their projections being 2-1 ān. If the garbha be 1 cubit long, the height of the temple should be 5 cubits. In the kanika, there should be 32 mundis at the rate of 4 mundis in each.

52. Mula Sreebachha:

(ख) मूरुश्रीवछ भा ११ रथक भा ५ सिखर भाग ३२ रेखगुणिघाठ ४ (रथक) १॥०-२-२ (१८४ प्रः)



Torana of a rare type, Bhubaneśwar

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The Mula Sreebacha consists of 11 bhagas, 5 rathakas and 32 sikharas. The rekhagunaghafa is 4 an. The ratio between the different rathakas is 11/2-2-2.

53. Nanda Sreebachha:

(छ) नन्दश्रीवछ भाग १० रथक ६ सुण्डी १०० सिखर ३६ (रथक) १॥०-१॥०-२ (मेळाण) २-१ (४३ पृः)

The Nanda Sreebacha consists of 10 bhāgas, 5 rathakas, 100 mundis and 36 sikharas. The ratio between the rathakas is $1^{1}/_{2}$ - $1^{1}/_{2}$ -2 and their projections are 2-(1) ān. 54. Ratnasara:

(छ) रह्मसार भाग रथक १ सिखर गण्डिरे ४० रेखगुणाचाट ४ अनुरथ पाशे वहइ १ लेखाए ४० (१९१ पृ:)

स्त्रसार दश रथक पाञ्च ६ सिखर गण्डीरे ४० रेखगुणाघाट ४ अनुरथरे सिखर बहइ ६ छेखाए ४० (२०३ पृ:)

The Ratnasāra consists of 10 bhāgas, 5 rathakas, 40 sikharas in the anuratha. The rekhagunāghata is 4 ān. 55. Speebachha Khandasala:

(क) श्रीवछखण्डमाल भाग ११ रथक पा १ सिखर च उविसि २४ गुणा-घाट ३ राहाजाक भाग ३ दुइ अनुरथ भाग ४ दुइ किनक भाग ४ गाए भाग चितिस २४ जिह सिखर विसव ताहा जानिमा। अनुरथे तिनि सिखर लेखाए चितिस सिखर २४ खरपिष्ट (रथक) १।।०-२-२ (मेलाण) २-।।०-१ (१) (१६७ प्रः)

श्रीवछखण्डसाल भाग ११ स्थक प ५ सिखर २४ रेखगुणाघाट ३ खुर्गपष्ट (स्थक) १॥०-२-२ (मेलाण) २-१ (१४१ प्रः)

The Sreebachha Khandasāla consistis of 11 bhagas, 5 rathakas, 24 sikharas. It should be placed upon a Khura pista. The rekhagunāghāta is 3 ān. The ratio between the different rathakas is 11/2-2-2, their projections being 2-1 ān.

XVI. The Bhadra Temple: General Considerations.

XCI. Other names of the Bhadra temple

The Bhadra is also called the Mukhasala (lit. the building which is placed to wards the face or front of the Rekha), or Pirha temple on account of its gandi being composed of pirhas.

- (क) देउल गोटिए करिब। मुक्कसालि जोड़िए करिब। तँहिकि पाचिरिटिए करिब। कले कि होइ ताहा जाणिमा। कोटिए कुल पर्व्यन्त स्वर्गारोहण हुअन्ति। (७६ पुः)
- 91. Build one (Rekha) temple. Buke two mukhasālās (in front of it). Erect a wall round the whole. One should know what follows from such works. One's descendants up to the ten-millionth remove will ascend to heaven.

XCII. Gainthiala

The Rekha and Bhadra are joined to each other in a very intimate manner. The junction between the two is called the gainthiāla, which literally means a ceremonial knot tied between the garments of the bride and the bridegroom during the marriage ceremony. According to the traditional view, the Rekha being male and the Bhadra female, they should be joined to each other like man and wife in a state of sexual union. There is nothing in the silpasāstras however to support the above view.

The following passage occurs in the silpasastras with reference to the gainthiala.

- (ন্ত) गइठिमाल ६ माङ्गुल दुइ पा १० पछ। (१४६ पृ:)
 The gainthiāla is 9¹/₂ ān. set back.
- XCIII. Relation between the Rekha and the Bhadra
- (क) रेखर पिष्ट द्रिघ ३६ आंगुल।। प्रति चालिस आंगुल ४०॥ तहि आगे भद्रपिष्ट द्रिघ बद्दआलिसि आंगुल ४२॥ प्रति चडरालिसि आङ्कुल ४४॥ गाए दुइ दुडलर पिष्ट समुचा हो हुँ द्रीघ अठस्तरि आङ्कुल ७८॥ (१२४-६)
- a. The pista of the Rekha is 36 an. long and 40 broad. In front of that, the pista of the Bhadra is 42 an. long and 44 broad. The total length of the pistas of the two temples is therefore 78 an.
 - (क) रेखगर्भकु ।। भद्रगर्भ कोड़ि २० (१३८ प्रः)
 रेखनभ आंगुल १६ भद्रप्रभ होइब कोड़िए आंगुल २० (१४१,१४४ प्रः)
 - (ख) रेखगर्भ ६ (१६ १)। आंगुलकु भद्रर स गर्भ २० आंगुल। (२६ पूः)
 - (छ) रेखगिभक्त भद्र गिभ काटिए आ ४ करि (१५४ पः)
- b. If the garbha of the Rekha be 16 an. long, that of the Bhadra should be 20 an. long.
 - (क) रेखर बाड़ तिनि भागकु मुखराछि पीड़ा होइब।। (४२ पुः) रेखर तिनि भाग उञ्च भदर करिब। (१६७ पुः)
- c. The pirhā of the mukhasāli should start from a level which is three-fourths of the bāra of the Rekha in height.

Another specification is given about the relation of the two temples in the following passages; but it has not yet been possible to find out their correct meaning.

(ख) रेखमफालकु भद्रमफालकु दोली (बोली ?) सप्चन्दन १५४ भाग करिब। रेखगर्भरे करिब वितस भाग ३२ कवाट परिछा तेईसि २३ भाग भिल- रेन्देव ३४ भाग। नवमह आठ ८ भाग करिब। खम्ब सताइसि २७ भाग करिब। भद्रगभरे करिब ४० भाग। गाए १५४ सए चडवन भाग। रेख-मभाछकु। भद्रमभाछकु बोछि दुइ काठी ६ आंगुछ। (२१२ एः)

(छ) बड़ देखल मटालम् सान देखल ३६१॥ २॥८० (६ प्रः) बड़ देखल उच्च मम्प्तालक सान देखल छतिसि आंगुल ३६१। २॥८० दश शरि। (१२१ प्रः)

XCIV. Meaning of term 'gama'

The term $gam\bar{a}$ has been used in connection with the junction between the Rekha and the Bhadra, but the meaning of it is still obscure. The silpins of Lalitgiri however use the term to refer to the corbelled arch placed over the lintel; but that seems to be a wrong use of the term $gam\bar{a}$.

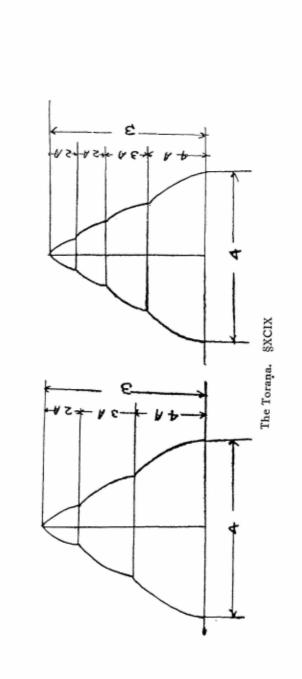
(क) रेखमधार भदरमधारकु गमामुख्य होई होइब क्ष ३६ आङ्कुछ। हातकु दोइ आङ्कुछ गमा॥ (पृ: ३४)

मुखसालि मघार ६ आङ्कुल टेखाए १८ आङ्कुल गमा २ आङ्कुल गाए ३६ आङ्कुल। (४० प्रः)

(छ) गमा चारि आङ्कुछ दुइ पा १०। (१४६ प्रः) गमा चडमनभाग (१६३ प्रः)

XCV. Classification of Bhadra temples

As a rule, the topmost pithā in the gandi of a Bhadra temple is half in length to the lowermost one. If the temple be of large size, it might require a considerable number of pithās to bring this about. An unbroken series of pithās does not present a good appearance. In such cases, therefore, pithās are grouped into a number of potalas,



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each of which consists of 5 or more pithas. The potalas are separated from one another by short heights of vertical wall called kānţi.

As the $r\bar{a}h\bar{a}$ projects forward, its upper half, or part of that, is replaced by a miniature Bhadra mastaka, with the ghantā and kalasa complete. Accordingly, in a Bhadra having one potala, there would be 4 small ghantās in the gandi besides the regular one at the top. It is therefore called panchaghantā or the one having 5 ghantās. A Bhadra having two potalas will similarly have 9 ghantās and would be called nabaghantā. A Bhadra might also be frayodasa-ghantā if it has three potalas, as in the temple of Konārak.

XVII. The Bhadra Temple Specification of different examples

XCVI. We find reference to the following Bhadra temples in the Silpasastras:

Bhadra, Mahā Bhadra, Bijayā Bhadra, Nalini Bhadra, Medinibijaya, Mahādravirā, Kesari and Kesara.

Bhadra:

(क) भद्रभाग हाथ १६ आंगुल प्रभक्त बाड़ बहल ८ बाड़ उच १६ पिड़ा उच्च पोटल ८ काण्टि № दुतिक पोटल वेक ॥० पा श्राहि उच्च १॥० मेलाण २ घण्टा उच्च ३ मारिव ३ वेक पाए अएला दुइ पा ॥० कपुरि ॥० कल्स छ ६ पिड़ा मेलाण दुइ २ लेखाए ४॥० भूमि जाणिमा पिष्ठभूमि पाभागकु भू २ जांघ ३ बांघणा ४ ए उपरजाङ्क ६ वरण ६ प्रथम पोटोल काण्ठी १ दुतिक पोटोल ० वेक ३ साहि ६ घण्टा ६ काण्ठि २ झला चा ४ एहाकु भद्रभाग बोलि ॥६३॥ भद्र भा ३४ रथक ६ सिखर ६४ भूमि २० वेदिपिष्ट (रथक) ३-३-४-३-४ (मेलाण) २-१-॥०-।० (११३ प्टः)

If the garbha of the Bhadra be 16 $\overline{a}n$ in length, its walls should be 8 $\overline{a}n$. thick (i. e. each wall should be 4 $\overline{a}n$ thick, giving a total of 8 $\overline{a}n$ for the two sides). The $b\overline{a}ra$ should be 16 $\overline{a}n$ high, the $sr\overline{a}hi$ should be $1^1/2$ $\overline{a}n$ high, with a projection of 2 $\overline{a}n$ outwards. The ghantā is 3 $\overline{a}n$ high, its batter being 3 $\overline{a}n$. The beki is 1/4, amlā 1/2, khapuri 1/2 and the kalasa 6 $\overline{a}n$. The projection of the pithā (from the $b\overline{a}ra$) is 2 $\overline{a}n$ on each side, i. e. 4 $\overline{a}n$, in all. Now (these are) the bhumis: pista, pābhāga 2nd., jāngha 3rd., bāndhanā 4th., the upar jāngha 5th.,

the baranda 6th., the first potala, the kānti, the second potala., beki, srāhi ghantā., kānti, amlā. This is called the specification of the Bhadra temple. (It should be set upon a Bedi pista.

The Bhadra consists of 34 bhāgas, 9 rathakas, 64 sikharas, 20 bhumis. The rathakas are in the ratio of 3-3-4-3-4, their projections being $2-1-\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{4}$ an.

(क) भद्रभाग ३४ रथक ६ सिखर चडसिंठ ६४ भूमि कोड़िए २० वेदिपिष्ट (रथक) ३-३-४-३-४ (मेलाण) २-१॥०-१-॥० भद्ररे सिखर जिह विसव ताहा जानिमा लाग राहा मध्यरे पिड़ारे सिखरे एहि राहा दुइ कणरे दुइ सिखर गाए तिनि सिखर ३ आर राहा मध्यरे सिखरे गाए सिखर गाए सिखर छ ६ अनुराहा-कणे सिखरे अनुरथ कणे सिखरे परिरथ मध्यरे सिखर किनक कणे सिखर। अनुराहा अनुरथ। परिरथ सबु कड मध्यरे सिखर बहुइ। केमन्त होइँ वसइ ता जानिमा।। अथम पोटोल पाञ्च पिड़ा कले तिनि पिड़ा वेकस्नाहिघण्टा करिव।। ए भद्रकु (×××) पादे महित।। भूमृत वा. काम अं। अर्थ वाड़पर जलन्तर।। कलन्तर विससत। भद्रभाग समापत।। (१७३-४ प्टः)

The Bhadra consists of 34 bhāgas, 9 rathakas, 64 sikharas and 20 bhumis. The rathakas are in the ratio of 3-3-4-3-4, their projections being $2-1^{1/2}-1-^{3/4}$ ān. Now, we are to know where the sikharas should be disposed in the body of the Bhadra. In the $r\bar{a}h\bar{a}$, in front, there should be a sikhara set upon the pirhās. At the corners of the $r\bar{a}h\bar{a}$, there should be two sikharas making a total of three for the $r\bar{a}h\bar{a}$. In the other $r\bar{a}h\bar{a}$, (that one on the opposite side?), there should be similarly 3 sikharas; making a total of 6 sikharas for the $r\bar{a}h\bar{a}$ s. At the corners of the anuratha, anurāhā and kanika, there should also be sikharas. A sikhara should be placed in the middle

of the pariratha. The anurāhā, anuratha, pariratha, shauld bear sikharas in the middle. Now, we are to know how they should be disposed. If the first poṭala consist of 5 piṭhās, then the beki-srāhi-ghanṭa should be equal to 3 piṭhās in height (this is evidently with reference to the miniature piṭha-mastaka to be set in the ganḍi).

(क) (श्रीवछखण्डसाल समापत ।। एथिकि पञ्चुघण्टा भद्र करिब । जीमन्त ताहा जाणिमा ।। रेखप्रभ आंगुल १६ भद्रप्रभ होइव को डिए आंगुल २०) राहा अनुराहार होइव नपा २।० लेखाए चारि आङ्कुल ४॥० किनककु किनक नम्ब होइव ३४॥० आङ्कुल दुइ पा ॥ एथिकि दुइ पाटोल उच्च होइव को २० आंगुल पिड़ा मेलाण अढ़ाइ आंगुल २॥० पिड़ा उच्च अढ़ाइ आंगुल पिड़ा मारिब अढ़ाइ आंगुल २॥० पिड़ा उच्च २० काण्ठि देढ़ आंगुल १॥० पिड़ा उच्च सा ७ वेक उच देढ़ आ १॥० आहि उच्च २ मेलाण अढ़ा २॥० घण्टा उच्च ४ वेक उच्च ॥० मेलाण १ कपुरि उच्च १ (मारि)व आंगुले १ कलस ६॥। एथिकि बाड़ उच्च होइब अठर १८ दुइ पोटोल २० आहि घण्टा वेक अला कपुरि होइ १४ गाए एते पद्छ आगु ४४॥० ल दुइ पा ॥ पिड़ा उच्च १० काण्ठि १॥० उपर पोटोलः गाए आंगुल १८॥० कु दुइ मा ॥ भूपिड़ा छाड़िव ६॥० किनकर ४॥० अनुरथर छाड़िव तिहँ स्थ दुइ आंगुल पाच्च सुता २॥॥॥ दुइ आंगुल पाच्चसुता २॥॥॥ राहारु छाड़िव। पञ्चुघण्टा न कले किनकर जेते छिड़िव तिहँ अध छिड़िव अनुरथर राहारु तिहँ अध काखमानङ्क छिड़िव॥ (१४१-२ पृ:)

(Thus end the specifications of the Sribachha Khandasāla. To this should be added a panchaghanṭā Bhadra. How, that one is to know. As the garbha of the Rekha is 16 $\overline{a}n$. 10ng, that of the Bhadra should be 20 $\overline{a}n$. long. Each of the $r\overline{a}h\overline{a}$ and anur $\overline{a}h\overline{a}$ should be $2^{1/4}$ $\overline{a}n$. wide, making the total $4^{1/2}$ $\overline{a}n$. The length from kanika to kanika should be $35^{1/2}$ $\overline{a}n$. (in the gandi perhaps). In this temple, the two paṭalas should be 20 $\overline{a}n$. high. The projection of

the piphā from the bāpa should be $2^{1/2}$ ān.. Each piphā is $2^{1/2}$ ān. high and its batter is $2^{1/2}$ ān.. The kānfi is $1^{1/2}$ ān.. The piphās are 7 (in number). The beki is $1^{1/2}$ ān. high, the srāhi 2, with a projection of $2^{1/2}$ ān.. The ghanfā is 4 ān.. The beki (below the amlā) is 1/2... (the projection of the amlā is) 1 ān.. The khapuri above is 1 ān. high, with a batter of 1 ān.. The kalasa is 6 ān. high.

(In this temple) the $b\bar{a}_1a$ is 18 \(\bar{a}_1\), the two pofalas 20, the $sr\bar{a}hi$, $ghanf\bar{a}$, beki, $aml\bar{a}$ and khapuri 14; the total of these items being $54^{1/2}$ \(\bar{a}_1\). (In the gandi, which consists of two pofalas, it is said that) the $pirh\bar{a}s$ (constituting the first pofala) should be 10 \(\bar{a}_1\), high; the $k\bar{a}nfi$ $1^{1/2}$, the upper pofala..., the sum of the two being $18^{1/2}$ \(\bar{a}_1\). The kanika paga should have a batter of $4^{1/2}$ \(\bar{a}_1\), that of the anuratha being half i. e. 2 \(\bar{a}_1\).

The batter of the $r\bar{a}h\bar{a}$ should also be $2\bar{a}n$. If the temple be not made $panchaghanf\bar{a}$ (i. e. if no miniature $ghanf\bar{a}s$ are set upon the gandi), then the batter of the anuratha should be half that of the kanika; while that of the $r\bar{a}h\bar{a}$ should be half of that of the anuratha.

(स्त) (रेखगर्भ है। आंगुलकु भद्ररस गर्भ २० आंगुल ।) पिड़ा भा ४॥० यांघ भा ३॥०। बन्धन आ १॥० उपर यांघ आ ३॥० वरण आ ४॥० कनीककु कनीक हुआई आ २ आउ आ ७ पिड़ा दुई पोटल हैव आ १० झुल । वेक उंच होइब आ १॥० श्रीहरि बहल होईब आ १॥०। मेलाण होइब आ २ झुल । श्रीहरिकी पल होइब घाट ॥०० घण्टा उञ्च होइब आ ३ झुल । घटा उच्च होईब ॥० वीर केदार अला बहल हेब आ १। मेलाण होइब पाश्व पा १।०॥ अलाकु लाड़ी कपुरि विविध आंगु १ ले। भद्रकु कलस होईब । उञ्च खुरामध्य होइब आ है॥० कनीककु कनीक। भद्रर

भाग समापत। पञ्चुघट कले काखुजे कटाइब। राहाकु तेतेक फटाइब (२६-३० प्रः)

If the garbha of the Rekha be (1) 6, then that of the Bhadra is 20. The pābhāga should be $4^{1/2}$, jāngha $3^{5/4}$, bāndhanā $1^{1/2}$, upar jāngha $3^{5/4}$, baranḍa $4^{1/2}$. From kanika to kanika the length will be (There should be) 7 piṛhās. The two poṭalas will be 10 ān. high (?). The beki is $1^{1/2}$ ān. high; the srāhi $1^{1/2}$. Its projection will be 2 ān.. The ghanṭā should be set back 5/8 ān. from the edge of the srāhi. The ghanṭa should be 3 ān. high. ; the amlā should be 1 ān. high, its projection being $1^{1/4}$ ān.. The khapuri should be set back 1 ān. from the edge of the amlā. There should be a kalasa for the Bhadra (set upon the khapuri). Its height, including that of the pāda (which is here called the khurā) should be $6^{3/4}$ ān..

The length (of the gandi from) kanika to kanika at the top of the pofala should be half the length from kanika to kanika at the base. Thus ends the specification of the Bhadra. It the temple is of the panchaghanta type then the batter of the $r\bar{a}h\bar{a}$ should be equal to the batter of the sides (i. e. the kanika?).

2. A detailed specification is also given for the gandi of the Bhadra as follows:

अस्त्रामं हात वार आङ्कुळक प्रथम पिंद्र किनिक हा ७।१२ वार आङ्कुछ। द्वतीय पिंद्र किनिककु हा ७।४ चारि आगुळकु। चारि सुता। मेळाण आ २।॥ ६० सुता। बहळ आ ६ ङ्कुळ। ॥ सुता॥ तृतीय पिड़ा किनिककु। किनिक हा ६।१० दस आङ्कुळ। वहळ आ ४।॥ ० सुता अघे। मेळाण आ ६।॥० सुता। चतुर्थ पिंदा किनिककु। किनिक हा ६।३ कु। दस सुता अघे। मेळाण आ २।० पाए।। वहळ आ ४।१० देंद्र

सुता। मेळाण २॥ ≤० सुता। सप्तम पिढ़ा किनिक कु किनिक हा ५।१ सुता। बहल आ ४॥ ० सुता। मेळाण आ २। ० सुता। अष्टम पिड़ा कु किनिक हा ४।१२ आंगुल बहल आ ४॥ ० सुता। मेळाण आ २।० पाए॥ नवम पिड़ा किनिक कु किनिक हा ४।६ आंगुल ॥ ८० सुता अघे। मेळाण आ २। ० दशम पिड़ा किनिक कि का ४ थे दुई आंगुला दुई सुता। वह आ ४ सुताए। अघे॥ एकादशम पिडा किनिक ॥ किनिक हा ३।१३ आङ्क अघे। वहल अ १३ सुता अघे। मेळाण आ ३।६ सुता। अघे। मेळाण आ १ वार सुता। त्रवोदस पिडा किनिक हा ३।४ दस सुता॥ वहल आ ३। पाञ्चसुता अघे। मेळाण आ १॥० पिड़ा मुहण्टाकु वेक पछ हैव। तेर आंगुल सुता। वेक वहल हेव आ ४ अघे। श्रीहि वहल आ ६ दस सुता। घण्टा महुण्टी पछ हेव। आ ४ के वहल न पा।०। (२०६-१२ पृः)

In the case of a Bhadra having a garbha equal to hata and 12 angulas in length, the first pirha, from kanika to kanika, should be 7 hatas 12 angulas long. The second pițhā should be 7 hātas 4 angulas 4 sutas in length; its projection being 2 an. 15 su., its height being $6^{1/2}$ an.. The third pirha is 6 ha. 10 an., and 5 an. 13 su. thick. The projection is $6^{3}/4$ an. $(2^{3}/4$?). The fourth pitha is 6 ha. 3 an. $10^{1/2}$ su.. Its projection is $2^{1/2}$ ān.. The sixth pirhā is 5 hā. $7^{1/4}$ ān.. It is 5 ha. 11/2 su. in thickness. Its projection is 2 an. 11 su. The seventh pirha is 5 ha. 1 su. in length; the thickness being 4 an. 13 su. and the projection 2 an. 5 su.. The eighth pithā is 4 ha. 12 an. long, 4 an. 13 su. thick and has a projection of 21/4 an.. The ninth pirha is 4 ha. 6 an. 10 su. long, and has a projection of 2 an. 6 su.. The tenth picha is 4 ha. 2 an. 2 su. long, 1 an. 41/2 su. (?) thick. The eleventh pithā is 3 hā. 131/2 ān. long, X ān. and 131/2 su thick, and its projection is 2 an.. The twelfth pitha is 3 ha, 8 an. 2 su. long, 3 an. $9^{1/2}$ su, broad and it has a projection of 1 an. 12 su.. The thirteenth $pirh\bar{a}$ is 3 ha. 4 an. 10 su., the thickness being 3 an. $5^{1/2}$ su.. The projection is $1^{1/2}$ an..

The beki should be 13 an. 1 su. (?) set back from the muhanți of the pițhā. The beki should be $4^{1/2}$ ān. The stāhi is 5 ān. 10 su. high.

2. Mahabhadra:

(क) मैधं क्षेते तदावास्तु तझकाळ वेवस्तना। गोरथ गुणासेन। तत्र अर्द्धे उपरथो भवेत्। उपरथो वेद आसन। अनुरथ युग्यभागेक। कुन्तपिण्डमिद्ग्री-थिक परोथो भवेत्। उपरोथो वसुभागेन तद्द्वी अनुरथ भवेत्। कोणपिण्ड एवु कुज प्रसाद महाभद्र नाम। चत्रुषिठ शिखराणि च। यसे देसे प्रसादेक राज सफळ भवेत्। प्रसाद महाभद्र समापत। । (६० पृः)

माहाभद्र भाग प्रभ काठि आङ्कुले १६ बाड़।। पिष्ठ ६ बाड़ आङ्कुल ६॥) बेक ॥) श्रीहि उञ्च २ आङ्कुल मेलाए २ए उपरे घण्टा उच ४ घण्टा वेक पाए अपला उच ॥) कपुरि उञ्च ॥। मिरच ॥। कलस उञ्च पा ५ ए घटणाकु बुिक्त करि गढ़िव ॥ राहा अनुरथ बाहार होइब आठ आंगुल ८ ॥ (११२ पृः)

The Mahābhadra has a garbha equal to 16 an. in length. The pista is 6 an., the bara 61/2 (?) the beki is 3/4; the srāhi 2, with a projection of 2 an.. On it is the ghantā 4 an. high. The beki is 1/4; the amlā, 3/4, the khapuri 3/4 with a batter equal to 3/4 an.. The kalasa is 5 an. high. Get at the meaning of these specifications fully and then build (the temple). The rāhā and the anuratha should project 8 an. (?) The goratha should be 6, the uparatha half of that (again, the uparatha is said to be equal to 4), the anuratha 2, the pariratha (It is said again that the uparatha is 4, the anuratha half of that). There should be 64 sikharas. . . .

3. BIJAYABHADRA:

According to () and () the Bijayabhadra should be used with the following Rekha temples, Ratnasara, Duipadma and Maha Meru

(क) (with reference to Ratnasāra) आगरे विज्ञाभद्र करिब। भद्रभाग ३४ (११५ पृ:)

In front (of the Ratnasāra) build the Bijayābhadra. It has 34 bhāgas.

(क) (with reference to the Duipadma) विजञाभद्र करिब सेइ सप्तरथ। भद्र कले तिनि पोटल करिब। ए नारदवचन। श्री। (१३७ प्रः)

(In front of the Duipadma) build the Bijayābhadra temple, which should be of the saptaratha type. In this Bhadra, make three potalas (in the gandi). This is the saying of Nārada.

(ন্ত) (रथक) १॥०-१॥॥०-२ (मेलाण) २-० विजयभद्र बोलि एहाकु (२१७ प्रः)

This is called the Bijayābhadra. The ratio of the rathakas is $1^{1/2}-1^{3/4}-2$ and their projections are 2-0 and.

याति रेख एहाकु विययाभदर (२२४ पृः)

With reference to the Mahā-Meru, it is said it is of the Rekha type and with it there should be the Bijayābhadra temple.

4. Kesari (?):

It is doubtful if the following temple is of the Bhadra type; for, in connection with its details, the term rekhagunāghāṭa has also been used. We have therefore left the passages as they stand, without being able to come to any definite conclusion regarding its form,

(ख) हाथक गर्भ। भूदरण। वरण्डी। पाटी करिव सुतारे १॥० सुता केशरि भाग।। श्लोकः॥ सुता जेते मध्यस्थाने चतुर्दशवेतं॥ १४। देभाग अनु-रथए।१। मध्ये च रस अंसेन।६। केशरिभाग चतुर्दश्य। १४। (६५ प्टः)

केसरि भा ११ रथक भा ५ गण्डि श्रीही पिड़ा सिखर भा ४० रेख उआघाट भा ४ यातीरे भदर सिखर भा २० उपर भा २० (रथक) १॥०-२-२ (१८१ प्रः)

(छ) केसर भाग ११ स्थक ६ घण्टा आहि पिड़ा सिखर परे बहइ ४० तळ पोटळरे २७ (२२० प्रः)

The Kesari consists of 14 bhāgas, the middle (rāhā?) is formed by 6 parts, the anuratha by 5 (?).....

The Kesari is formed of 11 bhāgas, 5 rathakas... the ghantā, srāhi, pirhā... it will bear 40 sikharas. In the Iower potala, 27.....

Nalinibhadra :

(क) शुद्धक्षेत्रे चत्रुक्षे । १८ । अष्टादश विभक्ति । कैनसा रसाधेन १॥०॥ भृतुअसंकोणिपण्डका ।६। खुरकुम्भजङ्खन्यास्यात् अवध्या न वरण्डका उभय भार-अकिन्ति । विचित्र कर्म्नभाषित । दिपाकार सिखरे ८ । चत्रुदिक्षु समतत । प्रसाद नलिनमद्र सकत वैष्णवि विप्रयः । नलनीभद्र सा । (६३ प्टः)

एहाकु नाराणिभद बोलि (१५६ पृ:)

नलनीभद्र पृष्ठ उच्च छ आंगुल ६॥ एहा खुरपिष्ट करिव। × × ×। पिष्टक बाड़ (पछ?) होइव दुइ आंगुल २। बाड़ पाभाग उच्च चारि आङ्कुल तिनि पा ४॥०। एहा पाञ्चकाम करिव। खुरा करिव मुचुलि समेघे होइ आङ्कुले छ सुता १८)। कलम करिव आंगुले दुइ सुता १८)। पटा करिव वार सुता।।।०। कणि करिव वार सुता।।।०। वसन्त करिव वार सुता।।।०। गाए पाञ्च-कमकु उच्च चारि आङ्कुल तिनि पा ४॥।०

तल्लांघ तिनि आंगुल तिनि पा ३॥।। एतिहैं खाखरमुण्डी करिब। बान्धण आंगुले तिनि पा १॥।। एथि तिनि कम करिब।। वरण्डिन सुता ॥—। गाए (पाए)। नोलिन सुता पाए॥—। (ए दस कम निकर सात सुता ⊫) निकर ॥)॥) वसन्त न सुता पाए॥=०॥

उपरजांच तिनि आंगुल तिनि पा शा।। पथि पिड़ा मुण्डि करिव। वरद्व चारि आंगुल तिनि पा शा। उच्च। पथि दसकम किंव। १। दसकम सिर वहल। प्रथमे वरण्डी सात सुता दुइ पा। ६०। फेणि करिव दस सुता दुइ पा।। ६०। पटा करिव दस सुता दुइ पा।। ६०। किंण करिव दस सुता दुइ पा।। ६०। नोलि करिव दस सुता दुइ पा।। ६०। पटा (क) रिव दस सुता दुइ पा।। ६०। शेनि करिव दस सुता दुइ पा।। ६०। किंण करिव दस सुता दुइ पा सुतारे।। ६०। नोलि करिव दस सुता दुइ पा।। ६०। किंण करिव दस सुता दुइ पा सुतारे।। ६०। नोलि करिव दस सुता दुइ पा सुतारे।। ६०। वसन्त करिव एगार सुता दुइ पा सुतारे।। ६०। श्री। गाए वाड़ जांच अठर आंगुल तिनि पा उच्च १८॥०।

गण्डि पाञ्च पिड़ाकु उञ्च कोड़िए आंगुल २०। पिड़ा मेलाण दुइ आंगुल नेलाए दुइ आंड़कु चारि आङ्कुल ४१६। प्रथम पिड़ा उञ्च चारि आंगुल पाए ४१०। एथि भितर काण्ठि दुइ पा। काण्ठि पुराइँ मारेणि मारिब चारि आङ्कुल पाए ४१०। प्रथम पिड़ाकु दुतिय पीड़ पछ होइब दुइ आंगुल २। दुतिय पीड़ा उञ्च होइब चारि आंगुल ४। एथि भितर काण्ठि दुइ पा।। काण्ठि सरिकि मारेणि तिनि आंगुल दुइ पा ३११०। दुतिय पिड़ाकु तृतिय पिड़ा पछ सात पा ११११०। तृतिया पिड़ा उञ्च तिनि आंगुल तिनि पा ३११०। बड़ काण्ठि उच आङ्कुले १। काण्ठि सरिकि मारेणि मरिब पाञ्च आंगुल ६१। तृतिय पीड़ाकु चतुर्थ पिड़ा पछ होइब देड़ आंगुल १११०। पिड़ा उञ्च होइब तिनि आंगुल दुइ पा ३११०। पिड़ा उञ्च होइब तिनि आंगुल दुइ पा ३११०। पिड़ा उञ्च होइब दुइ आंगुल २१ पिड़ा उञ्च तिनि आंगुल दुइ पा ३११०। मरिब चारि आङ्कुल दुइ पा ४११०।। चतुथ पिड़ाकु पञ्चम पिड़ पछ होइब दुइ आंगुल २। पिड़ा उञ्च तिनि आंगुल दुइ पा ३११०। मारेणी मारिब तिनि आंगुल तिनि पा ३११०।।

तिहिङ्क वेक पछ होइव तिनि आङ्कुछ पाए २। । ४। वेक उञ्च तिनि आंगुछ दुइ पा त्रिपाटि पुगईँ। सहई उञ्च तिनि आङ्कुछ तिनि पा २।॥ । सहई मैळाण विनि आंगुछ आंगुछ तिनि पा ३॥। । सहइ कि कपुरि मुहुटा पछ तिनि पा ॥। ।

मुहुटा उभ्ब तिनि पा ।।।। कपुरि मुहुटा पुराई अदाइ आङ्कुल २।।। कपुरि मरिव मुहुटा सरिकि नक्ष पा २।। डोरि मोठ दुइ पा ।।०। ए उपरे कपुरि उभ्ब देढ़ आङ्कुल १।।०। कपुरि मरिव सात पा १।।।०।

अला काण्ठो पछ होइब दुइ पा।।०। काण्ठी उन्च दुइ पा।।०। अला मोठ आङ्कुले १। अला मेलाण पाञ्च पा १।०। अलाकु कपुरि मुहा पछ तिनि पा।।।।। कपुरि मुहुटा सुधा उन्च पाञ्च पा १।०। मुहुटा सरिकि कपुरि मरिब सात पा १।।।।।।

कपुरिकि कलसपाद पछ पाश्च पा १।०। कलसपाद उच्च पाश्च पा १।०। ए बाहारे मुचुलि पाए।०। कलस दमा उच्च नभ पा २।०। डोरि पाए।०। चाङ्गड़ा उच्च अट्राइ आंगुल २॥०। घड़ि आंगुले उच्च १। कलस मोठ छ आंगुल ६।

भद्र एते कामकु उञ्च तिनि हात तिनि पा। सोल आंगुल हाथभे सोल आंगुल हाओ। श्रो × × ५४३८६१२३४।श्री।०।०। (१२६-३२ पृः)

The Nalinibhadra consists of 18 bhagas, the kainasa being 3 (half of six).........

This is called the Nalinibhadra.....

The pista of the Nalinibhadra is 6 an. high. It should be a Khura pista... From the pista, the bāṭa should be set back 2 an.. In the bāṭa, the pābhāga is $4^{3}/_{4}$ an.. The pābhāga should consist of five mouldings, the khurā, including muchuli, is 1 an. 6 su.; the kalasa, 1 an. 2 su., the paṭā, 12su., the kaṇi 12 su., the basanta 12 su.. The sum of the five mouldings in the pābhāga is thus $4^{3}/_{4}$ an..

The falajāngha is 35/4 an.. In it should be placed khākharā mundis.

The bandhana is $1^3/4$ an. high, and is formed of three mouldings. The barandi is $9^1/4$ su., the noli 9 su. and the basanta $9^1/4$ su...

The upar jangha is 33/4 an.. In it place a pirha-mundi.

The baranda is $4^3/4$ in height. In it there should be ten mouldings. The ten mouldings are of equal height. At first comes the barandi, which is $7^1/2$ su., the pheni is $10^1/2$ su., the pafā is $10^1/2$ su., the kaņi is $10^1/2$ su., the noli is $10^1/2$ su., the pafā is $10^1/2$ su., the noli is $10^1/2$ su., the kaņi is $10^1/2$ su, the noli is $10^1/2$ su, the basanta is $11^1/2$ su. the total height of the $b\bar{a}ra$ (including the $j\bar{a}ngha$) is $18^3/4$ ān.

The gandi which consists of five piphās is $20\bar{a}n$, high. The Projection of the piphās from the bāpa is $2\bar{a}n$, on each side. The first piphā is $4^{1}/4\bar{a}n$, high (including the kānfi, which is $^{1}/_{2}\bar{a}n$). The batter is $4^{1}/_{4}\bar{a}n$. The second piphā is set back $2\bar{a}n$, from the (edge of the) first. The second piphā is $4\bar{a}n$, high, including the kānfi which is $^{1}/_{2}\bar{a}n$. The batter up to the base of the kānfi is $3^{1}/_{2}\bar{a}n$. The third piphā is $3^{3}/_{4}\bar{a}n$, high. The big kānfi (which follows now) is $1\bar{a}n$, in height. The batter up to the kānfi is $5\bar{a}n$. The fourth piphā is set back $1^{1}/_{2}\bar{a}n$, from the third. The piphā should be $3^{1}/_{2}\bar{a}n$, high. This height includes that of the kānfi, which is $1^{1}/_{2}\bar{a}n$, high. The batter is $4^{1}/_{2}\bar{a}n$. The fifth piphā is set back $2\bar{a}n$ from the fourth. The fifth piphā is set back $2\bar{a}n$ from the fourth. The fifth piphā is $3^{1}/_{2}\bar{a}n$ high, and its batter is $3^{3}/_{4}\bar{a}n$.

From that, the beki should be set back $3^{1}/4$ an.. The beki, including the tripatis, is $3^{1}/2$ an. high. The srahi is $3^{3}/4$ an. high. Its projection is $3^{3}/4$ an.. The muhanti of the khapuri is $3^{1}/4$ an.. behind the edge of the srahi. The muhanti is $3^{1}/4$ an. high. The height of the khapuri, including that of the muhanti, is $2^{1}/2$ an., The batter of the khapuri should be $2^{1}/4$ an.. The dori is $1^{1}/2$ an.. Placed upon it, the khapuri is $1^{1}/2$ an. high, and its batter is $1^{3}/4$ an..

The $k\bar{a}nfi$ of the $aml\bar{a}$ is set back $^{1}/_{2}$ $\bar{a}n$, its height being $^{1}/_{2}$ $\bar{a}n$.. The height of the $aml\bar{a}$ is 1 $\bar{a}n$., and its projection $1^{1}/_{4}$ $\bar{a}n$.. From the $aml\bar{a}$, the $muh\bar{a}nfi$ of the khapuri is set back $^{3}/_{4}$ $\bar{a}n$.. The height of the khapuri, including that of the $muh\bar{a}nfi$, is $1^{1}/_{4}$ $\bar{a}n$.. The batter of the khapuri is $1^{3}/_{4}$ $\bar{a}ngulas$.

The $v\bar{a}da$ of the kalasa is set back $1^1/4$ an. from the khapuri, its height being $1^1/4$ an. After this is the muchuli, which is 1/4 an. high. The $dam\bar{a}$ of the kalasa is $2^1/4$ an., the dori 1/4, the $ch\bar{a}ngar\bar{a}$ $2^1/2$. The ghari is 1 an. high; thus bringing the total height of the kalasa to 6 an.

The total height of the Bhadra is three and threefourths of a cubit...

XVIII. The Khakhara Temple

XCVII. 1. Dravira:

(क) द्रविड़ा वड़िभस्तथा। त्रिभिरथ सयुकत। द्ररविड़ा बड़िभभागि। श्री।श्री।द्रविड़ा प्रसाद समापत।श्री। (ए: ६२)

द्रविभा अभकाठि आंगुले १६ दिर्घ गर्भ ए प्रति वार १२ पा ६ जाङ्क ८ वेरा २ पाखुड़ा २ वरण्डि २ ख्या १६ ए उपरे कान्धमुचुलि २ काठि दुइ पा ॥०। कलस २ काण्ठि पा ॥० खाखरामुहुटा आंगुल २॥ खाखरा ६ कलस चारि आंगुल ४ कलस दुइ पाख दुइटा सिंघ करिब। गाए एते पदकु ६० बाड़ बहल ६॥ एहाकु भद्र नासि (=िस्त)। अनुरथरे सिखर ति तकु २४ राहारे प्रथमे मुण्डीए लेखाए ४ सेहि तहु सिख ४ (१३६ पृ:)

The Dravira and the Barabhi are friratha....

The length of the garbha of the Dravirā should be $16 \, \bar{a}n$. and the breadth $12 \, \bar{a}n$. The pābhāga is 5, the jāngha 8, the kerā 2, the pākhurā 2, the baranḍi 2. The ganḍi is $16 \, \bar{a}n$. On it is the 'muchuli at the shoulder,' which is $2 \, \bar{a}n$. in height. Then comes the kānṭi $^{1}/_{2} \, \bar{a}n$. high. The siāhi (here the term kalasa has been used in this sense) is $2 \, \bar{a}n$., the kanṭi on it being $^{1}/_{2} \, \bar{a}n$. The muhānṭi of the khākharā is $2 \, \bar{a}n$. and the khākharā itself $6 \, \bar{a}n$. high. On it should be placed a kalasa $4 \, \bar{a}n$. high. On both sides of the kalasa there should be figures of lions. The total height of the temple is thus $50 \, \bar{a}n$. The walls are $6 \, \bar{a}n$. thick (6 each, or $6 \, as$ the sum of two sides?). This temple has no Bhadra. In the anuratha, there should be $24 \, sikharas$; in the $r\bar{a}h\bar{a}$ 4, at the rate of 1 in each.

2. Barabhi:

(क) बड़िभ गर्भ काठ आङ्कुले १६ प्रति १२ पिष्ट ६ पाभाग ६ दुइ जांच १० वरण्ड ६ पीड़ा २ गण्डी २० मुचुिल २ श्राहि २ खाखरा १० कलस ६ खआ छिड़िब २ वेदि नास्ति। मुचुिल सरिक स्नाहि मेलाण। स्नाहि सरिकि खाखरा मुहुटा। खाखरा छिड़िब अदाइ आंगुल २॥० लेखाए पा ६ राहारे मुण्डोए नेस्नाए ४ अनुरथरे तिनि सिखर लेखाए २४ बड़िभभाग १० रथक पा ६ सिखर २४ मुण्डी ८ परिजङ्किपिष्ट।

(रथक) २-१॥०-१॥० (मेलाण) १॥-॥० (१३४-५ प्रः)

The gathha of the Barabhi is 16 an. in length and 12 in breadth. The pista is 6 an., the pahhaga 6, the two janghas 10, the baranda 6, the pitha 2, the gandi 20, the muchuli 2, the srahi 2, the khakhara 10 and the kalasa 5 in height. The batter of the gandi is 2 an.. There is no bisama in this temple.

The $sr\bar{a}hi$ should project to a point which is vertically above the edge of the *muchuli*. The *muhānți* of the *khākharā* should be vertically above the edge of the $sr\bar{a}hi$. The batter of the *khākharā* is $2^{1}/_{2}$ ān. on each side.

In the four rāhās, there should be 4 mundis, and in the anurathas, there should be 24 in all.

The Barabhi temple consists of 10 bhagas. It is pancharatha. It has 24 sikharas and 8 mundis. It should be placed upon the Parijangha pista. The ratio of the rathakas should be $2-1^{1}/_{2}-1^{1}/_{2}$ and their projections $1^{1}/_{2}-3^{1}/_{4}$ an,.

3. Kosoli:

(क) कोसोछि भाग ६० स्थक ६ शिखर नास्ति रेख गुण खाखरा खाखर ४॥। (स्थक) ४-४-८-८ (मेळाण) ३(१)-१॥०-॥०-।⇒ (शेष पृष्ठा) (ग) ए कासोल भाग ६० रथक ६ सिखर नास्ति रेखगुणाघाठ ३० (६८ प्रः) कोसलिभाग ६० रथक ६ सिखर नास्ति रेखगुल्लाखर (रथक) ४-४-४-६-६ (मेलाण) २-१॥०-॥०-।≈)०-(१) (१८२ प्रः)

कोसल भाग ६० स्थक ६ सिखर नास्ति रेख्गुण खाखर (स्थक) १ (मेलाण) २-१-॥०-॥० (१८३ प्रः)

कोसळी भा १८ रथक भा ५ सिखर नास्ति रेखगुणीघाठ ४ (रथक) ३-३-२-३ (मेळाण) २-१-॥० (२०२ पृ:)

The Kosoli consists of 60 bhagas, 9 rathakas. It has no sikharas. The rathakas are in the ratio of 5-5-4-6-6, their projections being 2-1-3/4-1/2 an..

XIX. Miscellaneous.

XCVIII. Lakshmi-dwara

The main doorway of the temple is called the Lakshmidwara or the door of Lakshmi, the goddess of prosperity.

(छ) दुआरओसार ४ ड॰ब आठ८ (१२६ पृः) इ।रओसार आ ४ ड॰ब आ८ (१६३ पृः)

The door should be $4 \, \bar{a}n$, wide and $8 \, in$ height (in the case of a temple of which the garbha is $16 \, \bar{a}n$, in length).

The term $parichh\bar{a}$ being obscure, it has not been possible to translate the following passages.

लक्ष्मीहार ओसार हरि चारि ४।० आङ्कुल पाए। कवाट परिछा उन्न करिव आ १०॥) विस्ता नवग्रह दुआरे उन्न १३।) सोल आङ्कुल प्रमाणकु याणी दुआर करिब। सेही लक्ष्मिहार उन्न आठ आ ८। (८६ प्रः)

रेखगर्भर करिब बतिस भाग ३२ कवाट परिछ तेईसि २३ भाग भिखरे न्देव ३४ भाग। नवप्रह आठ ८ भाग करिब। (२१२ पृः)

XCIX. Torana or the arch

Toranas are usually built near a temple for the ceremony of swinging the idol of the deity.

- (क) एवे त्रोणभाग जानि ॥ त्रोणभाग प्रवक्ष्यामि यथाभागन विद्यते । साएम त (=त्रय १) विभागेन विस्तारा चत्रुविधिक्रमात् । उक्षर्ग । त्रोणादै विस्तार ४ ॥
- (छ) देवदेख्ळे तोरणा खम्भ करिव ... तोर्रणाभागिप वक्ष्यामि न भागे ह मुण्डे मुण्डे पन्ध तथा ।०। हवहारा कथयामि र्खर्माण सिल्लिप राजिम (२६ पृः)

देवदेख्ळे तोरणा करिब '''तोरणाभागिप वक्ष्यामि मुण्डे मुण्ड पङ्क तथा ।०। नवहारा कथ्यामि पैमाण सिल्पि राजिन न भागे ६ (२३७ प्रः) Erect a forana in the temple of the deity. The ratio between the height and the width should be as 3 (?) is to 4. Divide the height into 9 parts of which the foils should be in the ratio of 4:3:2. Or, divide the height into 11 parts making the foils in the ratio of 4-3-2-2.

C. Stambha

Here the pillars to be placed under the above forana are alone described.

(क) अर्द्धसम्बपाद चौरस छभाग करिव।। तिनभाग जाङ्क करिव। भागे बान्धनी करिव। तिनि भाग उपर जाङ्क करिव। तिनिभाग पालका करिव। गाए भाग १६। पाञ्चभाग करिव मोट। ४८।। (५६ प्टः)

एमन्त खम्बकु पिष्ट उञ्च १६ भाग होइब। पिष्ट उञ्च येते खम्ब उञ्च तेते। उञ्च तिनि भागरु भागे मोट होइब खम्ब। ४६। (६० प्रः)

ए खम्ब ऋोकः । विव संगतभागेन वाणेन गळका तथा । पाळका ब्रह्मागेन ॥ १० ५ २०

विशभागेन मोदिता। (८० पृः)

खम्भभाग जानिमा। ऋोक। पादेन खुरभागेन न्त्रेभाग जंघास्तका भद्र-रुद्रभागेन। मालभागेन महस्तथा पाद है दुइ जांघ १६ बान्धना १ वरण ६ ताङ्कमूलवाङ्क मोट ६ कोरभाग कोर १ उपर भाग ४ भाग ४ कोर १ त्रिक्षवाङ्क ३ कोरपा तिनि पा। (चित्र) (१०१ प्रः)

... The stambha or pillar should be as high as the pista (of the temple?). The width of the stambha will be 3/4 its height (is it the circumference, or the diameter?). The pābhāga of the stambha should be square in section and 6 measures in height. Then should come the jāngha 3 measures high, then the bāndhanā 1 measure, then the upar jāngha 3, lastly the pālakā, which is 3 measures in height. The total is thus 16.

According to another reading, the pabhaga is 6, the two janghas 16, the bandhana 1 and the baranda 9.

CI. Nabagrahas

On a panel over the lintel of the main doorway, it is customary to carve the images of the nine planets. In the present section, we get a description of these deities.

It may not be uninteresting to note in this connection that there is a miniature votive shrine at Sarnath, where figures of the Sapta-matrikas with those of Bhairaba and Ganesh appear over the lintel. These matrikas moreover have been depicted in a dancing mood.

(ख) ए नवमहंक विचार । रिव अग्निकोणरे वसई । एहांकर आयुध पदा । युक्कसमान *। एक चक्ररथ । पदा उपरे पद्मासन । आउ सप्ताश्व । दुइ भुज । पद्मकान्ति । अभयहस्त । १ । चन्द्र स्वेतकान्ति विसिस्वरथ गतं । गदाहस्त । मङ्गल रजतकान्ति । चतुभुज । सिक्तिगुलं । गदा वरहस्त । बुध पितकान्ति । खड़गचर्म गदाकरहस्त । ४। बृहस्पती पितकान्ति । चतुभुज । दण्डवरा अध-शुत्र कोमण्डल हस्त ।६। सनीश्वर नीलकान्ति । गुध्नगत । चतुभुज । शुल-वरगदा । धनुहस्ते ।६। राहु नीलकान्ति । वीकरालमुख । चतुभुज । खड़ग-चर्म । शुल्वरहस्त । ८। केतु धुम्रकान्ति । गदावरहस्त । दुइ भुज ६। (३२-३ पृः)

This is (a detailed description of) the nine planets (i. e. of their presiding deifies). Rabi or the Sun should be set at the S. E. corner (of the temple). His chariot has one wheel. On a lotus, He sits in the padmāsana. And (his chariot has) seven horses. The deity has two arms. His colour is like that of the lotus flower. His hand is disposed in the abhaya mudrā. Chandra or the Moon is white in colour.....He has a club in one hand. Mangala

is of the colour of silver. He has four arms, having a weapon, a sula or spear and a club or gadā in the hands, the last one being disposed in the bara mudrā. Budha is yellow in colour. He has a sword, shield, club in each hand, the last being disposed in the bara mudrā. Brihaspati is yellow in colour. He has four arms. In his hands are the mace, akshasufra, kamandalu and the bara mudrā. Sani is blue in colour.....He has four arms. In his hands are the spear, bara mudrā, the mace and the bow. Rāhu is blue in colour. His face is distorted. He has four arms, with the sword, shield, spear and bara mudrā in them. Ketu is of the colour of smoke. He has two arms, in which are the mace and the bara mudrā.

XX. Dictionary of Architectural Terms.

- Amlā, Alā, Anglā, Aalā, Āmalakya, Amalāna—Fruit of the Phyllanthus Emblica; ribbed structure, of the shape of an extremely flattened spheroid, set above the beki in Rekha temple; bhumi-a., similar structure used to demarcate one bhumi from another in kanika paga of rekha gandi.
- Anurāhā—Second paga from centre in sapta- and nabaratha temples.
- Anuratha, Anartha, Anortha—Name of 2nd. pilaster, from the central one, in the rekha-gandi of a pancharatha temple; name of 3rd pilaster in sapta- and naba-ratha temples.
 - A- Abbreviation of angulas.
- Angula—Finger; measure equal to width of one finger; one-sixteenth of one hatha or cubit.
 - Asana—Seat; posture of sitting; ground-plan.
 - Ayudha—Weapon; article held by a deity in the hand.
 - Bahala-Adj., wide.
- Bandha—System of classifying apartments according to their area in square hāthas (See XX—XXIII); pose of sexual union; b.-kāma, figures in that state.
 - Banafiba—Wild animal; b.-ghaftta, adj., adorned with figures of wild animals.
 - Barajhānji—a water plant; flower of b. carved on jamb of doorway.
- Baranda, Barana—Crowning set of moulding in bara of temple.

Barandi, barani—The first or lowermost moulding in bandhana or baranda; bhnmi-b., all moulding in bhumi of kanika paga except the bhumi-amla in Rekha temple.

Bara-deul-The big temple; name of Rekha temple.

Bandhana—That which binds; set of mouldings between janghas.

Bara—Wall; portion between pista and gandi of a temple.

Bedi-Altar; bisama; a kind of pista.

Beka, beki—neck; portion between bisama and amlā of Rekha temple; same between gandi and srāhi of Bhadra; amla-b., beki under amlā and above ghantā of Bhadra temple.

Bhadra—Adj., auspicious; particular order of temple; a kind of pista.

Bhaga—Division; specification; see § XV, XVII.

Bhumi—Plane; planes into which the body of a temple is divided, e.g, pista, pābhāga etc.; planes into which gandi is divided.

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Biswā-One-sixteenth.

Boli-?

Chakara—Level piece of ground; ghāra-c., level platform at the base of bekt.

Changara—Basket; upper hemispherical portion in the body of kalasa.

Changuri—Rim of kalasa; portion between beki and ghari in kalasa.

Chhapara—Roof; c.-muhā, turned towards roof, i.e. sky-wards.

Chhiriba—v. to take off from length or width as height increases.

Dalajharā—Petal; moulding used in Padmapista with such carving.

Damā—Lower hemisphere in the body of kalasa; similar moulding forming part of kumbha in pābhāga.

Darapani—?

Deula—Temple; d.-chārani, female singers in temples; figures of sitting women set on ghāra chakarā apparently supporting amlā upon their neck.

Dhara-Edge: edge carved on pagas.

Dirgha—Long; length.

"Dopichhā—Having two backs; adj. used to describe figures with one forepart, but two hinder parts set at right angles to each other; d.-singha, similar figure of a lion set on ghāra chakarā of a temple.

Drigha-corruption of dirgha.

Dali-scroll; scroll-work.

Dori-moulding resembling a cord; moulding used between two hemispheres of kalasa or kumbha.

Gainthiala—Sacred knot fied between garments of bride and bridegroom during marriage; junction between Rekha and Bhadra temples.

Gaja—Elephant; g.-gamini, frieze consisting of figures of moving elephants; g.-sinha, figure of a crouchant lion upon a prostrate elephant; g.-virala, virala in which the head of the lion has been substituted by that of an elephant.

Galakā-throat : beki.

Gamā—?; (according to the silpins of Lalitagiri) the corbelled arch placed above the lintel on the inner side.

Gambhirā-Sanctuary; chief room inside temple, where

- the image is; (in Bengal) space between the figure of a deity and the chalachitra or background.
- Gandi—Trunk; tower immediately above bara of temple; in Rekha, portion between bara and bisama; in Bhadra, between bara and beki; in Khakhara, portion between bara and kandha-muchuli.
- Garbha—Womb; interior; bed (of a river); room inside a temple; g.-muda, course of stones placed over garbha.
- Gauriya—Of Gaura (portion of ancient Bengal); style prevalent in Gaura.
- Gelabāi—Scroll with human or animal figures carved alternately on lelf and right side of it; manushya-kautuki.
- Geri-Muhanti.
- Ghanfā—Bell: bell-shaped ribbed structure set on srāhi of Bhadra temple; pancha-g., qualification for Bhadra with one set of pirhās; naba-g., same for one with two sets of pirhās.
- Ghāra—Shoulder; portion above gandi; g.-chakarā, horizontal platform at that place.
- Ghari—instrument for measuring time; truncated cone placed on top of kalasa.
- Hāndi—Spherical pot; similar structure placed below ghanfā or khākharā.
- Hāta, Hātha—Cubit; unit of measurement consisting of 16 finger-widths.
- *Jagamohan—That which pleases the whole world; that which is most pleasing; name of structure in front of Rekha, usually a Bhadra.
- *Jalantara—Niche at junction of different rathakas in jangha.
- Jangha, Jangha-Shin; recessed vertical portion of wall

between the projecting elements, namely, pābhāga, bāndhanā and baranda.

Jhalama-Amount of projection.

Kākha-Side.

Kalasa—Water-pot; similar structure placed on top of a temple; (rarely) hāndi or the moulding known as kumbha.

Kāma-Piece of work; moulding.

Kāndha—Shoulder; portion at the top of gandi; k.-muchuli, muchuli placed at that point in a Khākharā temple.

* Kani—Moulding of the shape of a V placed sideways; k.-pisfa, particular type of pisfa.

Kanika—Outermost pilaster in the body of a temple; kanyāsa.

Kanyā—Daughter; female; female figure; nāga-k., female

figure with the lower half of the body like that of a snake.

Kanyasa-Kanika.

/ Kānfi—Throat; vertical interval between pirhās, two mouldings or two pofalas.

/ Kapuri-See khapuri.

Kāfeni-Amount of take-off in width or length; batter.

Kāthi-Stick; unit of measurement equal to one cubit.

Kerā-?

- « Khākharā—Rectangular parallelopiped with vertical sides replaced by an open S-form; k.-deul, temple having such structure at the top; k.-mundi, miniature of Khakhara temple used as ornamental motif.
- Khapuri—Cranium; structure resembling flattened bell on amla; ghanfa.
 - Khorā—Foot of an article of furniture; lowermost moulding used in pista or pābhāga (of a particular shape); khurā.

Khura, Khurā-Same as khorā.

Khura-A kind of pista.

Kona—angle; corner; k.-singha, figure of a lion placed at the corner of jangha.

Kumbha—Water-pot; similar moulding used in pābhāga; a kind of pista.

Kurma-Tortoise; a kind of pista.

Kuta-Mountain; peak.

Lakhā-Particular ornamental pendant suspended from chānguri of kalasa.

Lakshmi-pata—Lintel (on account of its having a figure of Lakshmi carved upon it).

Lefani-? used as adj. for a particular kind of pirha.

Lahara-Succession of waves; corbel.

Lahari—Series of waves; hangsa-1., frieze with figures of the swan.

Manushya-kaufuki-Gelabai scroll.

Mareni-kafeni; batter.

Mastaka—Name coined to denote portion of a temple above gandi and below kalasa.

Melāna—Projection.

Muchuli—Circular flattened pillow; similar moulding placed under kumbha, kalasa or khākharā.

Muda—To close; garbha-m., horizontal course of stones closing garbha; rafna-m., similar course closing room above garbha.

Muhānfi—Short vertical portion at the base of khurā, khākharā, khapuri.

Mukha—Face; front; m.-sāla, temple placed in front of Rekha (usually a Bhadra).

Mundi, Mundei-Miniature temple set on wall as decora-

tion; khākharā-m., piṛhā-m., bajra-m., phula-m., same with crown like that of a Khakhara, or Bhadra temple or crowned by ornament known as bajra or mass of foliage.

Naba—Nine; n.-rafha, a temple having nine pilasters, resulting from four successive projections upon its face.

Nāga—Mythical tribe of serpents; figure, half-man and half-serpent below; n.-patni, female nāga; n.-bandhi, intertwined figure of two or four snakes carved continuously along jamb and lintel.

Nahara-Laharā; corbel.

J Napungsaka—Hermaphrodite; Rekha wtthout sikharas.

Noli—moulding with the edge like that of a semicircle; torus.

Olamba-Corruption of plumb-line.

Osar-Width.

Pā-Quarter; foot; shortened form of pābhāga.

Pābhāga—Division corresponding to the foot; set of three, four or five mouldings at the base of a temple (above pista or pedestal).

Pachha-Behind; set-back from something.

/Pāda-Foot; base; pābhāga.

Padma-Lotus; p.-pista, pedestal of that name.

Paga—Segment; segments produced upon face of temple by producing part of it to a more forward plane.

Pahanra—Early morning; twilight (?); demarcated edge of mouldings (through which the moulding seems to fade away).

Pākhurā—Petal; petals carved on khurā, ghanfā, etc.; sijupatra-p., carving resembling leaves of Euphorbia.

Pālakā—Capital of column (resembling lotus?) (?); abacus (?).

Panapatri-Pendant suspended from the dori of kalasa.

Pancha—Five; p.-ratha, temple having five pagas; p.-ghanta, Bhadra temple having one set of pirhās.

Parichha-Jamb (?).

Parijangha-A kind of pista.

Pari—Fairy; p.-kanya, figure of flying women above central image.

Pariratha-Fourth paga from centre in nabaratha temples.

Pasiba-To be set back.

Patā—Moulding with a square edge.

Pāfa—Flat slab of stone; Lakshmi-p., slab serving as lintel with image of Lakshmi carved on it; Nabagraha-p., slab placed above lintel with figures of the nine planets carved upon it; parāsa-p., course of stone placed across angle of a square room in order to reduce square opening at top into an octagonal opening of smaller dimensions.

Petā-Moulding used in khura pista (cyma recta).

Pheni, Phenā—Hood of a serpent; second moulding in baranda resembling same; beak, with cavetto replaced by cyma recta.

Phera pakhura-petals turned upwards.

Pirhā—Flat wooden seat; elements of which the gandi of Bhadra temples is composed; p.-deul, Bhadra temple.

Pista, Pitha, Pristha—Pedestal (examples, Padma, Singha, Bhadra, Bedi, Suthira, Khura, Kumbha, Parijangha, Kurma).

Potala-Chapter; group of pithas.

Prati-Width (corruption of Sans. prastha).

Pristha-See pista.

Pusangkara, Pungsakara-?

Rāhā—Central projected pilaster of a temple.

Rathaka-miniature ratha; paga.

Rekha—Order of temple; r.-deul, Rekha temple; r.-gunā-ghāṭa, -uāghāṭa, -āghāṭagunāghāṭa, sum of set-backs of ganḍi from baranḍa, batter of ganḍi and that of bisama or only batter of ganḍi (?).

Sarhai—Cocoanut shell; element below ghanfā in Bhadra temple; same above beki in Khākharā temple.

Srāhi-also called Sarhai, Hāndi.

Sikhara—Miniature of Rekha temple used as ornament on body of Rekha temple.

Singha—Lion; s.-pisfa, a kind of pisfa; s.-asana, seat of the deity; dopichha-s., lion set at corners with one forepart and two hindparts set at right angles to each other; gaja-s., figure of triumphant lion sitting upon prostrate elephant; s.-virala, figure of triumphant lion standing on two legs upon prostrate demon or elephant.

Stambha-Pillar.

Suthira—having stability; a kind of pista.

Tānku-Particular ornament set at the edge of mouldings or pirhā.

Torana-Arch.

· Tripāţi-projected borders at upper end of beki.

Uā-Rekha-gandi.

Uchharga-Height.

Virāla—Figure of rampant lion standing, with head turned backwards, upon prostrate elephant or demon; gaja-v., nara-v., same with the head of a lion replaced by that of an elephant, demon (corruption of Sans. Vyāla, terrible?).

APPENDIX A.

Classification of Rekha temples having three elements in their bara.

We have already seen that Rekha temples can be roughly divided into two classes: one having three and the other five elements in its bara. Of these the former seems to have been the earlier type, while the latter was apparently evolved at a later date. It has appeared from certain observations in Bhubaneswar that the first type of Rekha temples can be further divided into two sub-types. It is the object of the present appendix to describe those two types without reference to the relative dates of their origin. The question of their evolutionary sequence has to be postponed from present consideration as that cannot be undertaken before the chronology of the temples of Orissa has been satisfactorily determined. With regard to the classification even, we shall have to confine ourselves to such features as our observable with the naked eye, we shall not be able to use the quantitative relations subsisting between different elements of the temples as no data are available on that subject. Investigators favoured with more leisure and ampler resources will have to take up the task of measuring the elements of these temples in the light of the silpasastras and then improve the classification which is now being tentatively offered here.

The largest number of Rekha temples having three elements in their $b\bar{a}ra$ is to be found at Bhubaneswar in the Puri district. Many of these are in ruins, while some of them display a type of sculpture which is presumably more ancient than the sculptures of Mukteswara or Lingaraj. In one of them, the Parasurameswara temple, we come across an inscription dated by the late Prof. R. D. Banerji as belonging to the eighth century a. p.* So far no temple of an equal date has been found in Orissa which displays five elements in its $b\bar{a}ra$, which was so characteristic of later times. These temples can, therefore, be held to have been introduced into Orissa before temples having five elements in their $b\bar{a}ra$ had come into being.

The first feature that marks all temples having three elements in their bara is that there is a depression in them which marks off clearly the gandi from the bara. This depression is never present in temples of the second order in Orissa. The depressed portion may or may not be ornamented with human figures or figures of other designs. When we come to details, we find that these temples can be sub-divided into two sub-types, in one of which the gandi is divided by bhumi-amlas into several bhūmis, while in the other, the gandi is absolutely plain without any bhumi divisions in it at all. We shall call these two Types A and B respectively. Type A is sometimes accompanied by a rectangular jagamohana as in the temples of Parasurameswara, Mohini or Uttareśwara, or it might go singly as in Paschimeśwara or Satrughneswara; Type B, however, always goes

^{*} History of Orissa, Vol. II, p. 338.

singly and not in one single case has it been found with a jagamohana either of the Parasurameswara or of the orthodox Bhadra type. This may, therefore, be taken as an important feature differentiating the two types from one another.

If we now pass on to further details, we notice first of all that Type A is never set upon a pista while Type B may or may not have a pista underneath. The pābhāga of Type A is very often made up of three mouldings of equal height as in Parasurāmeswara. Its jāngha is plain, but one muṇḍi or sikhara is usually set upon it in the kanika-paga. The gaṇḍi is divided into several bhūmis by bhūmi-amlās, which may be round or square in cross-section. Each bhūmi is composed of a number of bhūmi-baraṇḍis, the number of the latter being usually four. The uppermost baraṇḍi is smaller in height than the other three, while a bho surmounted on the third bhūmi-baraṇḍi reaches out so as to touch the fourth one with its crown. Each bhūmi is thus constituted by three and a half bhūmi-baraṇḍis, so to say.

The bisama on the top of the gandi is not divided into pagas as the gandi itself. The rāhā-paga is highly projected on each face of the temple, but the frontal one shows a greater projection on part of its body up to a certain height of the gandi than those on the other three sides. Type A is generally tti-ratha in plan and rarely pancha-ratha. Type B, however, is as frequently tti-ratha as pancha or sapta-ratha.

The khapuri of Type A is surmounted by a kalasa or by a cylindrical object, the name of which yet remains to be

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discovered. This object has been identified as a lingam by Prof. Banerii, but the identification seems to us extremely doubtful. On the top of a ruined temple situated in the north of Kotitirtha in Bhubaneswar, this object is found to be a cylindrical structure, a foot or so in height, the upper half of which is circular and the lower octagonal (hexagonal ?) in cross-section. The upper portion is carved up into a band surmounted by a short amla from which it is separated by a well-marked depression. In the temple of Siddheśwara in Baudh, where Prof. Banerji discovered it, the upper half of the object has been left plainly circular. This might have given him the impression that it was a lingam. On the banks of the Ravi at Bajaura in the Kangra district, we find a similar object which had once crowned some fti-anga Rekha temple at that place. That object is similar to the object in question, but it is there cut up into various designs, in such a manner that any identification of it with a lingam is rendered impossible. Whatever might be its name, we find that it is never present in temples of Type B which are uniformly surmounted by a kalasa of the usual design.

There is an interesting feature connected with the iconography of temples of Type A. We notice first of all that virāla figures, which are prolific in the later temples of Orissa, are entirely wanting in their case. So also are sikharas of the khākharā-muṇḍi variety. Amorous scenes are depicted, but nowhere with the same amount of openness as in the late temples.

Let us now put together in tabular form the characteristics of the two types of tri-anga Rekha temple for facility of comparison. Type A may or may not be accompanied by a jagamohana of the Parasurāmeswara type.

- 1. Absence of pista.
- 2. Generally fri-ratha, rarely pancha-ratha, never more than that.
- 3. Pābhāga composed of three equal mouldings generally, among which the kumbha moulding is replaced by a noli.
 - 4. Jangha plain, with inset of mundis.
- 5. Bhūmi-amlās in kanika-paga. The amlā may be square or round. Four bhūmi-barandis, of which the highest two are clasped together.
 - 6. Bisama without paga divisions.
- 7. Frontal $r\bar{a}h\bar{a}$ shows extreme projection. It is usually surmounted by a medallion with the figure of some deity set within.
 - 8. Khapuri may or may not be present.
 - 9. Kalasa or the cylindrical object on top.

Type B always goes singly.

- 1. Pista may or may not be present.
- 2. Tri-ratha, pancha-ratha or sapta-ratha:
- 3. Plain gandi.
- 4. Kalasa present, but never the other object.

At Bhubaneswar, the following temples belong to Type A, but the list must not be taken to be exhaustive: the ruined temple to the north of Kotitirtha, Paschimeswara, Parasurāmeswara, Mohini, Mārkandyeswara, Uttareswara, Gauri-Sankar-Ganes, Bāgheswara, Bisweswara, three ruined temples beside Rāmeswara. The following temples belong to Type B: an empty temple to the west of

Sobhaneśwara, Kotitīrtha, Beleśwara, Tāleśwara, Chakreśwara and Mangaleśwara.

It would be interesting to compare these temples of Bhubaneśwar with those situated in other parts of Orissa. The temples of Baudh as photographed by the late Prof. R. D. Banerji show that all of them belong to Type A of our scheme. Two of them, namely Siddheswara and Nīlmādhava, have lagamohanas of the Parasurāmeswara type, while that situated in the N. W. corner of Rämesvara in Baudh is not accompanied by any jagamohana. The ground-plan of this temple is unlike that of the temples of Bhubaneswar, being formed by two intersecting squares, instead of the usual square, the sides of which have been partly projected forward. But this temple presents one feature which is interesting from another point of view. Underneath the frontal raha, there is a porch supported by two short pillars. This is a feature found rarely in Orissa, but present quite commonly at Osian in Rajputana and different portions of the Punjab Himalayas. The temples of Saripalli in Vizagapattam and those in the Mahanadi valley in Orissa have to be examined carefully in this connection.

Another ancient site of temple-building in Orissa seems to have been Khiching in the State of Mayurbhanj. Although the place is now entirely in ruins, still it is very interesting to find among the existing ruins, examples of both the types of temples we have described in connection with Bhubaneswar. The temple of Kutaitundi belongs to Type A, while that of Chandrasekhara belongs to Type B. Kutaitundi has a pābhāga composed of four mouldings as in the ruined temple to

the west of Sobhaneswara at Bhubaneswara. The gandi, however presents a feature which is to be met with nowhere else in Orissa. Instead of three and a half bhūmi-amlās we find here only two bhumi-amlās and a half. The Chandrasekhara temple presents another interesting feature, namely, that its kanikapaga in the bāra has been ornamented with a number of pilasters instead of with mundis of the usual type. This equates it with the Rekha temples of Manbhum rather than with Orissa, for it is in Telkupi in Manbhum that we find this feature occurring once more.

We thus find that although the two temples of Khiching present features in common with those of Bhubaneswar, yet they present features which display a certain originality of design. Mr. Chanda's study of the sculptures of Khiching led him to the conclusion that Khiching was to be regarded as a semi-independent centre of Art having affiliations with Gaur, Magadha and Orissa, but also possessing certain characters distinctly of its own. The same might be said with regard to Architecture, but with this reservation that the originality displayed in this case did not express itself in as vigorous a form as in the allied field of sculpture.*

^{*} The two temples of Khiching have been recently restored with great care under the able supervision of Mr. Sailendra Prasad Bose of the Mayurbhanj Archaeological Survey. A motor road has also been constructed connecting Khiching with the Chaibassa-Jajpur Road. This important place has thus been made easily approachable, for which thanks are due to the State of Mayurbhanj.

APPENDIX B.

An attempt at the restoration of the text of Bhubanapradipa.*

ऋषिरुवाच---

रवेतवर्णा ब्रह्मभूमिः रक्तवर्णा च क्षत्रिया ।
पीतवर्णा भवेद्व श्या शुद्धा च कृष्णवर्णिका ।
कषाया ब्राह्मणभूमिः क्षत्रिया पीतका तथा ।
व्यस्त्रं च वैश्यजातीनां शूद्धाणां मधुकं तथा ।।
व्याज्यगन्धे भवेद्वाह्मी रजोगन्धेन क्षत्रिया ।
क्षारगन्धे भवेद्वे श्या शूद्धाच विष्ठागन्धिका ॥
गन्धहीना यदा भूमिः [यो चिनन्ति विदो मे ?]
भ्रामयेत्तु हलन्ततः तिलकं परिवापयेत् ॥
त्रिगत्रे ब्राह्मणभूमिः क्षत्रियाचतुरायतिः ।
पञ्चरात्रे भवेद्वेश्या षष्ठे शूद्धानी एव च ।
ब्राह्मणस्य चतुर्भूमिः क्षत्रियस्य त्रयी स्मृता ।
वैश्यस्य द्वयमाश्रयः शूद्रस्येका प्रकीर्तिता ॥
ब्राह्मणस्य यदा भूमि क्षत्रियः प्रियमिच्छति ।
स ततो निधनं याति यमागतिः ।।

^{*} My thanks are due to Profs. Probodh Chandra Bagchi and Priyaranjan Sen for considerable help rendered in connection with the present reconstruction.

- क्षत्रियस्य यदा भूमि वैश्यः स्विप्रयमिच्छिति । स तत्र निधनं याति गिरिः वज्रहत इव । वैश्यसस्यां यदा भूमिं शूद्रश्च प्रियमिच्छिति । स ततो निधनं याति गिरिः वज्रहत इव ।।
- V. अतःपरं प्रवक्ष्यामि गृहकार्थ्यमसंशयम् । यदि कुळं शुभं वहेत् तदा भुवनमाचरेत् ।। आयतं चतुरस्रन्तु वृत्तं भद्रासनं तथा । चकं विषमवाद्वस्थात् विकोणं शकदाञ्चति ।। दण्डं च प्रणवमूर्त्तं गृहदं [१] व्यजनं तथा । कूर्म्मगृष्ठं धतुज्यीयं सूर्यचकन्तु वोड्श ।।
- VI. बायते सर्व्वसिद्धिश्च चतुरस्रे धनागमः ।

 भद्रासनं कृतार्थाय वृत्ते पुत्रविवर्द्धनम् ॥

 चक्रे दारिद्रयरोगन्व [शोकं विषमवाहुके]।

 राजभयं त्रिकोणे स्यात् शकटे च धनक्षयः ॥

 पशुदण्ड तथा दण्डं प्रणवे नेत्रनाशनम् ।

 वर्थनाशो बृह्दन्तृपे न सह्दित गृहे भाय्याः ॥

 व्यजने विद्यानाशनं कूम्मेन धनपीड्नम् ।

 सूर्ये धनक्षयं विद चापे चौरभयं भवेत्॥
- VII. सूत्रपातं प्रवक्ष्यामि शुभस्तम्भ[स्य घारणे ?]।
 सूत्रस्य छेदनाद् ध्रुवं मरणं याति मानवः ।।
 सूत्रविस्तार्यमाणेन शङ्क्षशब्दो यदा भवेत् ।
 देवभूमिभवेत् तस्य मानवो वर्ज्जयेत् सदा (।
 सूत्रविस्तार्य्यमाणेन महावातो भवेत् यदि ।
 वर्ज्जयेत्ताहशी भूमि वाताहतो भवेत् तदा ॥
 सूत्रविस्तार्य्यमाणेन शिल्लाभातो यदा भूमो ।
 वर्ज्जयेत् ताहशी भूमि भीमो नाशो भवेत् तदा ॥

सूत्रविस्तार्य्यमाणेन उत्तरे गावहः [१] श्रुते ।
विसृष्टश्रो तदा भूमिः वर्ज्जयेत् तां ।।।
सूत्रविस्तार्थ्यमाणेन महाशब्दः (?) श्रूयते यदि ।
देवभूमिं विजानीया मनुष्यस्तत्र वर्ज्जयेत् ॥
सूत्रविस्तार्थ्यमाणेन मानवशब्दः (१) श्रुयते यदि
वर्ज्जयेत् तादृशी भूमिं मरणं तत्र निश्चयम् ॥
सूत्रविस्तार्थ्यमाणेन गीतशब्दः श्रुतो यदि ।
एषा भूमिः कुबेरस्य धनधान्यबहुपुत्रिका ॥
सूत्रविस्तार्थ्यमाणेन दहनं थदि दृश्यते ।
वर्ज्जयेत् तादृशीं भूमिं देशं तं परिवर्जयेत् ॥
सुत्रविस्तार्थ्यमाणेन मानुषे रोदिते यदि ।
सुत्रविस्तार्थ्यमाणेन श्वानभिः रुदिते यदि ।
···
सूत्रविस्तार्व्यमाणेन मुण्डमुण्डी यदि भवेत् ।
मुण्डस्तत्र विजानीयात् नेक्षते वास्तुळक्षणं ॥
सूत्रप्रसार्य्यमाणेन महावृष्टिः भवेत् यदि ।
धन्यधान्यं भवेद् वास्तु सुख्क्षणं भवेत् तदा ॥
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VIII. वामेन रायते नागः पञ्चाराकोटिमायतः। अनन्त इति आख्यातः पृथिवी जायते सदा॥ भाद्राश्विनकार्तिकेषु शिरो नागस्य पूर्व्वके। दक्षिणे उद्गर्श्वेव पृष्ठतश्चेव उत्तरं॥ पश्चिमे स्वपुच्छस्थितं अग्नये सर्व्वछाङ्कुळं।

त्रिभिमीसैः सुनिश्चळं ... ॥

मार्गशिरे पुष्यमाघे शिरो नागस्य दक्षिणे।

पश्चिमे बद्रश्चिव पृष्ठतश्चैव पूर्व्वकं॥

बत्तरेन पुच्छघातं नैश्मृते सर्व्वछाङ्कुळं।

फाल्गुने चैत्रवैशाखे शिरो नागस्य पश्चिमे॥

बत्तरे बद्रश्चैव पृष्ठतश्चैव दक्षिणं।

पूर्व्वस्यैको यदा पुच्छः वायव्ये स्थितछाङ्कुळं।।

जीष्ठाषाढ्श्रावणेषु शिरो नागस्य चत्तरे।

पार्श्वे तु बत्तरश्चैव पृष्ठतश्चैव पश्चिमं।।

दक्षिणे तु यदा पुच्छं ईशाने सर्व्वछाङ्कुळं।

त्रिभिः मासैः सुनिश्चळं....।

- IX. अहिधरो महिराजा नित्य'''''अमन्ति । चित्रचरणदिने अष्टित्रिभिः गतञ्ब (?) ॥ दीपहतपरिसंख्या चलति एकपादेन । त्रिभिः त्रिभिः त्रिभिः मासैः'''' ॥
 - X. गृहस्य यतः हस्तश्व चतुरस्रम् भवेद् यदा । नागस्तत्र प्रमाणश्व पृष्ठतो लाङ्कुले मुखे ॥ नागस्येते यत्र हस्तश्व भागस्तस्य कारयेत् तथा । भागस्यत (१) तालमेको शिरसा द्विगुणं तदा ॥ तालमेको फणाभागः द्वितालं हृदयस्तथा । त्रितालमुद्रश्चैव चतुस्तालं नाभिदेशके ॥ हृदये पश्वतालश्व पष्ठतालश्व जानुजङ्कने । सप्ततालं [कटिदेशे १] पुच्ले तु चाष्ट मेव च ॥
- XI. दारापुत्रप्रणाशो भवति च खनने मस्तके नागराज्ञः । श्रीः सम्पत्तिः प्रभुत्वं यदि हृदि कठरे सर्व्वभोगैः क्पेतः ॥

जान्त्रोः दोर्घप्रवासो क्षयमिष्,जवने पुच्छदेशे च मृत्यु । नाभौ क्षीणं त्वरातेरतिशयशुभदो गुद्धदेशे च रोगे ॥

चैत्रे च व्याधिरायाति वैशाखे धनसम्पदः । XIII. ज्यैष्ठे पशुचौर्याच आषाहे पशुनाशनं ॥ श्रावणे बहुद्दानिश्च भाद्रवे हानी रोगिणः। आश्विने जना नश्यन्ति कार्त्तिके धनलाभकः ॥ मार्गशिरे बहुधनं पौषे च तस्करं भवेतु । माघे बहुशोकञ्च फाल्गुने बहुपुत्रकं ॥ शुक्रपक्षे भवेत् सौंख्यम् कृष्णेण तस्करो भवेत्। XIV. शशिः क्लेशो दारिद्र-चञ्च भास्करः शुभदायकः । XV. अग्निभयः रविपुत्रे वुधगुरुशुक्रवारेण गृहकार्ध्यानि कारयेत्। पञ्चमोद्याटनं तदा ॥ चौरभयो दशस्याञ्च एकादश्याम् नृपभयः। अमायां वै पतिनाशः भार्य्यानाशस्त पौर्णमास्यां [१] नवमी परिवर्ज्जयेत् नन्दा अर्धक्षयं यातु [१] भद्राद्धं परिवर्जयेत

XX. दीर्घमायतहस्तञ्च प्रतिहस्तेन गुणयेत् । अष्टिमहर्रयेत् पिण्डं शेषो बन्धस्य उच्यते ॥ XXII. ध्वजे देवगृहं कुर्य्यात् धूम्रेण होमशालिकां । सिहेन श्रीघरं चैव शुनेन कूटशालिकां ॥ वृषेणान्तःपुरं (१) कुर्यात् खरेन अश्वशालिकां । गजे रत्नवरं कुर्यात् ध्वाङ्क्षे(ण) शक्षशालिकां ॥

XXIII. ध्वजेन पश्चिमं द्वारं उत्तरे सिंहमेव च ।

पूर्वेद्वारे वृषश्चैव दक्षिणे गज एव च ॥

ध्वाङ्क्षेण नैक्ट्रांतं द्वारं ध्वजेन वायवस्तथा ।

ईशाने श्वानपुत्रश्च खरे च द्वारमाग्नेयं ॥

XXIV. अष्टिभिर्हरते पिण्डं श्रृक्षभागेन हारयेत्। शेषमंशं विज्ञानीयात् अश्विन्यादिकमेण च ॥

XXV. ब्रष्टिभर्गु ज्यते पिण्डं षष्टिभागेन हारयेत्। शेषमंशं विज्ञानीयात् ततो जीवनमुच्यते। जीवनस्य देवहारिः उच्यते।

> जीवनस्य पञ्चहारितंदंशं (१) मृत्यु रुच्यते । पृथिवी आप आकाश वायुस्तेज स्तथैवच [१] ॥

XXVI. अनृक्षं चतुर्गुणं कुर्व्यात् नवभागेन कारयेत्। शेषमंशं विज्ञानीयात् तस्करादि झातं बुधैः॥ अनुक्षं वायुः हरेत् चैव शेषो नागश्च उच्यते।

XXVII. अनन्तो वासुिकश्चैव तक्षकः कर्कटस्तथा ॥ शङ्को कुल्लिकः पद्मश्च महापद्म नागा अष्टैते ।

XXXI. धनुरखत्रपताकादिदर्शने प्रीयते यदा।
प्रासादभवने दृष्टम् सायते श्रीसमाचरेत्॥
कीड्नित बालका यत्र स्वामी तत्र मने स्थितः।
तत्र कृतं विकानीथाः नमस्कारं कदाचन [१]।।

XXXII. धम्माधममं विज्ञानीयात् तत्र कालेन सिद्धचित । शुभाशुभतारकाणि शिष्टदुष्टानि कम्माणि॥ सर्व्वलक्षणसम्पूर्णं सर्व्वाभरण-भूषितं। दिव्यवसन परिधाव्य [१] शुभस्तत्र न संशयः॥

XXXIII. द्धिदुग्धयवधान्यं शर्करां तण्डुलं तथा। श्रीफलं वदरश्चैव चन्दनं वासयुग्मकम् ॥ अलंकृतं धूपदीपं अक्षतपूर्णकुम्भकम् । रसयवतिलपुष्पं एतकं शङ्क्षलिड़ीं (१) ॥

XXXIV काष्ट ईष्ट तनुसान (१) चास्थि""।

XXXV. भूतानि राक्षसारचेव ये च तिष्टन्ति खेचराः।
ते सर्व्वे प्रतिगच्छन्तु वास्तु गृहवरकं ग्रुभम्॥
वाहुमूळे खनेत् भूमिं वास्तुरस्तु चतुर्दशः।
तत्र साध्ये स्थिता छक्ष्मीः
बहुश्रता बळश्रता सुमेघा सुपथप्रिया।
अमृतसुखी सुमति सुगन्धि काळनेमिका॥
स्तम्भ स्तम्भ महास्तम्भ चारूचामरदैवतम्।
ईशाने अर्छ्कृपिते स्थिरा भवन्तु सर्व्वदा॥
धनपुत्र कळत्रश्व यावत् चन्द्राकंभेदिनी।
स्वभावे चश्वळा देवि ममगृहे स्थिरा भव॥
वसुमति देहि स्थानं सर्व्वद्रव्यसुशोभनम्।
गृह्णाति शङ्क्कृषी स्वामी आयते शुभदायके॥
XXXVII. यत्र पिशुनवृक्षस्तु डाळीडाळीम्ब केशराः।
पुनागः सरळरचेव नारिकेळः प्रियङ्कमः॥

XXXVII. यत्र पिशुनवृक्षस्तु डाळीडाळोम्ब केशराः।
पुनागः सरळश्चैव नारिकेळः प्रियङ्गमः॥
मसिदानवृक्षात्र श्रुतिकारक्षता चन्द्रिका।
जुगादि जम्बुकाचैव नवथा कुशचम्बिका॥

नारङ्ग श्रीफलंचैव प्रमुखि मातृभूमिषु । अमेच वल्लोकानेन····

कण्टकी श्रीमृली चैव अमलान् परिवर्ज्यत् वर्ज्जयेत् पूर्व्यानश्वत्थान् पलाशनि च दक्षिणे। सदानं पश्चिमे रोगे उडुम्बरमथोत्तरे। ईशाने रक्तपुष्पञ्च अग्रये क्षीरिणी तथा। नैअनृते कन्टकी चैव वायवे शिमूलस्तथा। अश्वत्थस्यैव दारिद्रचं श्लक्षमि योगमादिशेत्। शेष द्वसवठवानि (१) धनहानि: भाण्डारे अभिशय रजपूष्पश्च क्षीरलिषु सूत्रभयं कटुके रिष्टमयश्च गृहमेदकः शिमूले चाप्रतिमि पुणि स्रैवै......

XXXIX. येन सुत महाराणा विभागं तु कारयेत् यत्र कोणं विकोणं च विदितो सूत्रधारेण। विश्वकर्मोवाच।शिल्पिळक्षण विच्छेदं शृणु मे ऋषि उत्तमम्।

व्याचारकर्म स्वस्तिकं """ । नानाशिल्पी प्रमाणश्च प्रसादः नृप भावना । ततः कर्म्म प्रमाणञ्च सूत्रधारश्च कारयेत् ॥ हीनाचार्यं न कुर्वीत हीनशिल्पि न कारयेत् तत्र कर्मा विफल्लन्तु यथा पुंसो नपुंसकाः । व्यर्थहीनः यथा शिल्पी महहीनस्तर्थेन च ।

यत्र सूत्रं महाराज विकोणकोणशोधितं। एवं कर्मा यत्र कोणं विकोणभ्व विदितम् सूत्रधारेण। अर्थहानिः प्रजापीड़ा नित्यदुःखं समाचरेत्।।

	अर्थहानौ नृपनाशः अर्थहीना तु या क्रिया।
	······ःश्रुङ्ख्याधि मरणं ध्रुवम् ॥
	बल्रहीने महादोषः राज्यराष्ट्रकुळक्षयः।
	शास्त्रहीने तु न कुर्य्यात् कर्त्तव्या शास्त्रदृष्टितः ।।
	द्रव्यहीनयजमानस्य मन्त्रहीनस्तु [ब्राह्मणः]।
	शीहिपलक्षणहीनस्य न प्रतिष्ठा समी रिपुः ॥
XLI.	स्रवतोऽपि वर्ज्जयेत् कथिते काले गृहे सः।
	ध्रुवं मृत्यु विनिर्द्दिशेत् दीपधूपशत जन्मने [?] ।।
	स्रवद्वावी शिल्पीव स्रवदिवापप्रवयः।
	······ः दृश्यते पूर्व्वदृष्ठ्ये ।
	अर्थळाभमनु नृप दक्षिणे तु प्रजाहानिः।
	दारिद्रच दुःखपीड्नं न कृतं गृहकरमानि।
	कजानि खमीप्रवते ।
LIV.	उद्यतीचं न कर्त्तव्यं कर्त्तव्या उद्यस्थानयः।।
	अ थवा विषमसंकेतः कर्त्तच्या निशिकल्पः (१)।
	पादेन त्रिकोणव्यापी दीव्यगुळ कल्पितम् (१)।
	खातंभाजते उद्देशम् येन भागो विवर्जितः ॥
	ध्यथवा जलप्रमाणेन प्रसाददोषा भवेत् ।
	खातमाजलप्रमाणो सकळ दोष विवर्जिते (१)॥
XLV.	महेण महगुणितानि एवं कोष्ठी चतुर्हिगानि ।
	दिग्सूत्र परियन्नतः शिलास्थानं प्रकल्पितम् ॥
	नव सप्तम पञ्चमेन शिलालक्षणं विहितम्।
٠,٠	
٠, -	एकशिखा एकानने धत्तम कनेचान्टे (१)।

XLVI. शोलापूनाविधानम्।

मुनिहत्राच । शृणु मुने विधिमेकां हर्द्र न यतु कहिपताम् ।

वायामश्चतुस्तालेन ताल्ह्ययेन विस्तारः ॥

वाहुल्यमेकतालेन पूर्वकार्यांनि क्रियते ।

सर्वघटविधानेषु शिलादोषविवर्जितः ॥

अर्थहानिः नृपनाशाय अर्थहोना तु सा क्रिया ।

वुभुजे शत्रुपीड़ां तु शुल्ल्याधिमरणं ध्रुवम् ॥

यत्र कोणं विकोणव्य विदितं सूत्रधारेण ।

अर्थहानिः प्रजापोड़ा नित्यदुःखं समाचरेत् ॥

पिष्टमेदे भवेन्मृत्युः गमाभेदे द्रिद्रता ।

भद्रमेदे भवेत् गोगी यत् सत्यं ब्रह्मवदृति ॥

XLVIII. अश्वमेधे शतसङ्स्राणि वाजपेयशतानि च । ततुल्यन प्रासादकोर्तिः यो निम्मीति सुखप्रदम् ॥

XLIX. गणेशाय नमः। इति नैमिषारण्ये भुवनप्रदीपे विश्वकम्मी-मुनिसंबादे प्रासादछक्षणम्।

> ब्रह्मजातिः नवरथेन क्षत्रियः सप्तभिस्तथा। वैश्यः पञ्चरथे स्त्रिभिः शुद्धा एक एव च।। ब्रह्मजातिप्रसादेन क्रिया [च] यदि वरूप्यते। गोविन्दमुखारविन्दं ब्रह्मस्थाने भवेत्तेन।।

- L. पद्मनाम यथापिष्टं सिंहश्चापि विधीयते । भद्रवेदीकुम्भक्याताः सुस्थिरखुरकुम्भो भवेत् ॥ परिजाङ्क चाष्टपिष्टं नवमे कुम्मीपिष्टं च ।
- LII. सिंहासने सिंहिपच्टं सुरळाकनिवारणम् ॥
 कोणसन्धिसमाकीर्ण पञ्चभागे।
 विधिक्रम विनाशित सिंहिपच्टं विधीयते ॥
 खुरपिच्टे तु सकर प्रसाद सुषुवे द्विज ।

XVLII. पादिमि खुरसः वेद्भागेन वेद्भागेन कुम्भका । वसन्तामे कमागेन मेकमागेन मुच्छ ॥ XC. महामेखमन्दरे चैव कैंडासोभद्रकोडन्यसौ । दिविदानः केशरो च श्रीवत्सोनन्दोवर्द्धनम् ॥ चित्र हुटः सुत्रणंहुटख पद्मशिलं कीर्तिदृषणम् । रत्नपुन्दरं ।बहुब्टेन्द्रम् क्षेत्रभूषणं स दोपम् ॥ सर्वाङ्कपुन्दरञ्चेत्र मेदिनीविजयं तथा । श्रीतरु निचसा चैव मूछश्री श्रीवत्समपि ॥ इंसर्रोबोदान्याख्याते गरुड्छचुविमानम् । अष्टश्री पद्मकारबन्द करपतहः छणाळये [१] कैंडासनामानं यन्त्रं रह्मसार्रं बच्चसेकः माघवो नागरी चैव कोशोळो विराटी तथा। पदश्चन समाख्याता वसन्तक्ष सुगळयः।। चतुरस्ते कृते क्षेत्रे इन्द्रभयविवर्ज्ञिते । द्वार्त्रिशभाग आसन नवरथेन भूषिता ॥ कनिककणिक भागो द्वातिशमंशं कारयेत । कैन्यासं नेत्रभागेन अनुस्थे नेत्रभागेना परिरथो वाणिनते उपरथो भाग मर्द्धे हम् ॥ मध्यरथा महर्यन्यसन् । उपरित मुनोत्रत ।

अथ केलास भागः।

कैंडासभाग अष्ट द्वाविंशतिः । कोणे कोणे वर्ष कारयेत् । कैंडासो वासुभायेत ॥ अनुरथं तद्दे परिस्थो नेत्रमामनं । उपरथो जानभागेकः

वद् न्त सप्तम्तयो विश्वक्रमित्रसाद् ॥ ११]

मध्यरथो वानद्वयं केळासभागस्थापनं ॥
पृथिव्यां मेह्यसादं व्यासवमङ्गं कारयेत् ॥
चतुग्ने कृतेक्षेत्रे प्रसादम्बवेत्रन्तन ॥ (१)
गोरथमेकमर्द्वव्य उपरथो वाणभागकं ।
परिरथो रूपकं तथा ॥ गोरथो झृतुमागेन
प्रसादोनवरथेन निनड्भागः समाप्तः ॥ (१)
चतुरस्रे शुद्धक्षेत्रे वसुरामविभाजिते ॥
कोणश्चैव रसांसेन स्तम्ममात्रमेकभागेन ॥
देवांशो कणिका भवेत् प्रासादम्तु चित्रकृटः ॥
प्रासादः सप्तभिरत्र चित्रकृटः समाप्यते ॥

चतुग्से कुतक्षेत्रे पञ्चदश मागान काग्बेत्। गोरथः द्विभागेन अकाशे उपस्थो स्थितः। अनुरथः पञ्चदशमागस्तु अष्टादश कोणपिण्डका। कमादिद्दं काग्देत्। भूमिका कमात सर्व्व॥ (१) कामनं अनुरथस्येव चतुभिः कोणानि शोभितम्॥ प्रसादः क्षत्रिभूषणं सप्तिमः गर्थः संयुतः॥ मन्दरभागः षष्ठ विशांतः वैद्यासञ्जतुग्हारि। नेत्रः परिग्थो भवेत्। अनुरथस्तुःसामान्यम्। (१) मध्यस्थः परिमाणे रसभागेन काग्येत्। रथमघे कुदासनं सप्तरथञ्च कारयेत्। भृतु विधिः कृते क्षेत्रे नेत्रमंशं गोरथे। XCVI.

चतुरस्रे कृतेक्षेत्रे अद्धः भागः विवर्धितः कन्यास द्वयभागेन पञ्चिमरथैः संयुक्तः । समभागेन कल्पितः वृष्यः प्रासादः समाप्तः ॥ चतुरस्रे कृतक्षेत्रे वसुभागविभाजिते . गोरथमेकभागेन एकार्द्धमनुग्धं भवेत्।। कनिकमेकमद्धं स्थात् प्रसादं द्विपदां कृतं मैध्यं क्षेत्रे तदावास्तु नत्रकाल वेवस्तना (१) गोग्थं तु गुणांसेय अर्द्धमुपग्थो भवेत्॥ **उपरथो वेदां**सेण अनुग्थो युग्मभागः । कुण्डिपण्ड मिदगोथके (१) उपरथो भवेत्।। **उपाथो वसुभागेन चतुर्द्धन्तु अनु**रथः। कोणिपण्डम् अधिकृतं चतुःषष्टिः शिखगिन ॥ यस्य देशे प्रनादे च राजसं तु कलं भवेत्॥ सुना यत्र मध्यस्थाने चतुर् शवेतं द्विभ गस्तु अनुरथे मध्यं रस्रोरोत । केशरीभाग चतुर्दश भुतुक्संकोणांपण्डका ॥ (१) खुरकुम्भजङ्कास्यात् अवध्या न वरन्डका । उभय भारअकिन्ति विचित्रं कर्मभाषितम् । द्वीपाशा : शिखरः स्यात चतुर्द्क्षि समन्त्रतः। प्रसादः निल्नोभद्रः बेष्णविवयिष्यो भवेत्। XCVII. द्रविडा बड़िभस्तथा त्रिभिः रहे: संयुक्ता तु XCVIII. तोरणभागं प्रवस्थामि या भागेन विश्वते । आयामत्रयभागेन विस्ताग्ञ्चतुर्विधिकमे ॥ प्रोवा सङ्गतभागेन वानेन गालोक तथा। पालका महभागेन विशाभागेन मोदिता ॥ पद्ब्य खुरभागेन नेत्रभागः जङ्का तथा। भद्ररुद्रभागेन मालभागेन वहः स्यात ॥

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